

NOYON CAPTURED, FRENCH ADVANCE ANOTHER 3 MILES

Germans Are Beaten Back
Further Despite Fierce
Counter-Attacks

ALLIES AT SOMME

Germans Retire Behind
River With British And
French In Pursuit

AILETTE CROSSED

Franco-American Forces
Get Over Between
Oise And Aisne

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 29.—Reuter's cor-
respondent at French headquarters
wires:

General Humbert's Army at 10:30
this morning captured Noyon.

General Mangin's Army has crossed
the Oise for the first time and
occupied Morlincourt on the left bank.

General Debeney's Army has captured
Quesnoy Wood, northeast of
Caixy.

Reuter's correspondent at French
headquarters telegraphing late this
afternoon says:

The three French Armies engaged
on both sides of the Oise are sweep-
ing forward in close co-ordination.
Germans Counter-attack.

Reuter's correspondent at French
headquarters wires this evening:

Today the Germans are counter-
attacking along the whole line. They
are holding stoutly at many places
with a view to a further retirement
at a favorable moment.

General Debeney's Army south-
ward of Neules is progressing in the
region of Moyencourt and Breuil and
also towards and along the unfinished
Neules-Noyon canal.

General Humbert's Army has captured
Beaurains and Sermoise.

General Mangin's Army is faced
with the long rampart of hills extend-
ing from Mont St. Simon to Chauny.
This army is firmly established on
Laffaux Plateau. It has captured
Tartiers and is close to Juvigny.

The next step in the development of
the battle depends upon the advance
of the armies north of the Somme.

Reach Beyond Neule

London, August 30.—Reuter's cor-
respondent at French headquarters,
wiring yesterday evening, reports:

The German counter-attacks are be-
ing supported by their artillery, which
has been heavily reinforced. A Ger-
man attack at Morcham, on the west
bank of the Somme, was driven back
after a furious struggle.

The resistance of the enemy was
particularly stiff in the region of
Rouy-le-Grand, Rouy-le-Petit and
Quilquary, two kilometers from Neule.

Our artillery pulverized a number
of strong points held by the enemy.

Rouy-le-Grand, Rouy-le-Petit and
Quilquary fell in the evening, and also
Breuil and Moyencourt further south.

After fierce grenade fighting the
French entered Quesnoy Wood.

After carrying Noyon the French
infantry reached the southern slopes
of Mont St. Simon.

Some units crossed the Ailette in
conjunction with the Americans and
continued to press the enemy on the
plateau of Juvigny. The enemy,
knowing the vital value of these posi-
tions, are evidently prepared to de-
fend them at all costs and are throw-
ing in the best troops available, in-
cluding Guards.

Retreat Behind Somme

Paris, August 29.—The capture of
Rouy, Chaumes and Neule by the
French made it impossible for the
Germans to hold their positions any
longer. They have lost their grip
and are retreating behind the Somme
and the unfinished Nord Canal which
runs southward from the Somme
near Neule and Noyon. This was in
no way an escape. Every minute of
the night and day General De-
beney's troops have been hot on their
heels.

Farther south General Humbert's
troops have advanced quickly north
of the Oise, taking part in the battle
and practically making themselves
masters of Noyon, in which the

(Continued on Page 2)

A New Offer In The Baseball Scandal

Shanghai, August 31, 1918.
Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir:—In making the offer
to contribute \$100,000 for the
benefit of the Allied War Funds,
I had only one object. In view
of the positive statements of Mr.
Merriman and the apparent belief
of so many in the same, I thought
there would be very little difficulty
in arranging for these opinions to be
backed up for a substantial amount,
and I wished to make the contributions
as large as possible.

As I have not any reply from
Mr. Merriman and/or his friends,
I will now make a new offer.

If Mr. Merriman will make
good his statements, prove his
charges, in his own words "up to the
hilt," I will pay to the Allied War
Funds the \$25,000 I have deposited
with the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation.

It is within the power of Mr.
Merriman to act immediately,
and I regret on account of public
opinion, due to Mr. Merriman's
charges and the actions that have
followed, I am unable to bring
this matter into court until I can
be properly represented by counsel,
which will be done at the earliest
possible date.

In view of the wrong con-
struction put upon my first offer
in this connection, and because
there has been no reply to same,
I hope in fairness to me you will
publish this one. Yours faithfully,
J. I. Egan.

Note: As a comment upon the
foregoing, we recall that in last
Sunday's issue we asked the
Committee of the Shanghai
Amateur Baseball Club to write
a letter to the newspapers of
Shanghai acknowledging that it
had requested them not to pub-
lish anything concerning the
Baseball Scandal until the said
scandal could be investigated by
the proper authorities. We also
said that, knowing that the au-
thorities were investigating the
charges, the local editors, with
one exception, obliged the com-
mittee. Although a full week has
elapsed, the letter we asked for
has not been written. Why?
Editor THE CHINA PRESS.

BERLIN MAKING ISSUE OF GERMANS IN CHINA

Won't Ratify Prisoner Exchange
Agreement Till British Yield
On Enemy Subjects Here

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 29.—A semi-
official communique issued in Berlin
states that Great Britain on the 22nd
notified her readiness to ratify the
agreement concerning prisoners of
war negotiated between Great Britain
and Germany if Germany approved
of a certain modification but she did
not refer to the question of a satis-
factory arrangement of position of
the Germans in China, which is Ger-
many's condition for ratification.

BERLIN DENIES REPORT IT HAS YIELDED TO SPAIN

Says It Is Still Negotiating Over
Madrid Ultimatum On
U-Boat Warfare

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 28.—A semi-
official communique from Berlin
denies the report cabled by the
Santander correspondent of the Times
that Germany has accepted the terms
demanded by Spain and says that the
negotiations are proceeding.

Tsarevitch Executed By The Bolsheviks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 30.—It is con-
firmed that the Bolsheviks have shot
the Tsarevitch.

War Map Shows Allied Gains In Great Drive



Note:
This
Map
Was
Drawn
For
Us
On
Friday
Night
Since
When
Noyon
Has
Been
Taken
By
The
Allies.
The
Whole
Of
The
Active
Front
In
France
Is
Shown.
Drawing
By
Mr. J. R.
Charton.

ALLIES FIGHTING TOWARD IRKUTSK; ENEMY FLEEING

Bolsheviks Have Withdrawn
To North Of Iman With
Little Resistance

PLUNDER VILLAGES

Americans Arrive At Ussuri
Front; Vladivostok Situa-
tion More Complex

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, August 30.—On the
Ussuri Front General Kalmikoff is
mobilizing the Cosacks at Iman.

Contact has been lost with the
enemy who is retreating towards
Habarovsk.

American troops have arrived at
the Ussuri front.

The Czechoslovak Staff reports
that the townsfolk are leaving
Habarovsk for the surrounding
villages, fearing the violence of the
Red Guards, who are mostly un-
disciplined youths.

Chinese With Allies

While the Allies, including the
Chinese, are now fighting their way
towards Habarovsk and Irkutsk, the
political parties in Vladivostok con-
tinue to struggle for phantom power
and the situation every day is grow-
ing more complex.

The Zemstvo, nominally the organ
of the rural administration, mag-
nanimously announces that being the
depository of State power it now de-
legates this power to the Provisional
Government of autonomous Siberia
established here.

General Horvath, solicitor for the
nourishment of the townsfolk,
today promulgates notices announc-
ing that the Provision Committee of
his working Cabinet has lowered the
price of bread.

Reply To Consular Body

Today the representatives of the
Caucas, the trading and industrial
interests and the property classes
handed to the Consular Body a
copy of the resolution passed
by them in response to the
invitation of the Consular Body
to express their views how the
matter of the disarmament of the
Russian Volunteer Corps could best
be liquidated. The resolution reads
that their arms must be immediately
restored to the Russian Volunteer
Corps and General Pleschko, the
commander of all the Russian forces,
as the representative of the Russian
forces, must participate and be re-
cognized by the Allied Military
Council. It is stated further that
they recognize General Horvath as
the provisional absolute ruler and
have no objection to certain mem-
bers of the Siberian Government
joining his working Cabinet.

Bolsheviks North Of Iman

Tokio, August 30.—War office
official. On the 28th our cavalry
occupied Krasnoyarsk.
The enemy is not to be seen south
of Iman. The railway bridges at
(Continued on Page 2)

The Battle In Brief

Bapaume, Combles and Noyon
have fallen. Peronne seems next.
The whole Allied line moved
forward yesterday from Bapaume
down to Noyon, a distance of
approximately sixty miles.

The British took Bapaume and
immediately shot ahead an
average of three miles from there
down to the Somme.

The most important gains were
around Peronne. The British
have taken Combles and, further
south, Clery-sur-Somme, only
three miles from Peronne. They
have crossed the Somme south
and west of Peronne.

The French between Neule and
Noyon also have penetrated an
average distance of three miles.
As the Germans quaintly put it—
"Noyon now lies in front of our
battleground." It does—quite a bit.
The French took it and kept on
going, having reached Morlin-
court already.

Local attacks elsewhere gained
ground. French and Americans
crossed the Ailette at several
points.

Since Foch struck back on July
18, the Allies have taken over
100,000 prisoners and 2,000 guns.

There will be no bon-fires in
Berlin tonight.

Belgian Girls Forced By Germans To Do Work Behind Lines

Are Deported From Ghent To
Replace Belgian Men Ruin-
ed In Health

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 30.—The Tele-
graph states that women and girls
are being deported from Ghent for
forced labor behind the German
front to replace men deportees whose
health has been ruined by the
hardships they have undergone.

GERMANS COERCING UKRAINE PEASANTS

Take Measures To Compel Them
To Give Up Needed
Foodstuffs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, August 29.—The great
shortage of foodstuffs from the
Ukraine is to be explained by the
reluctance of the peasants to ac-
cept paper money and the demands
from other parts of Russia. The
Germans are taking coercive mea-
sures against the peasants.

Canada Prohibits Export Of Silver Except By License

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 28.—The Canadian
Government has prohibited the ex-
port of silver except under license.

BRITISH SWEEPING TOWARD PERONNE; OCCUPY COMBLES

Average Three-Mile Gain
On A Front Of
Fifteen Miles

CAPTURE BAPAUME

Reach West Bank Of
Somme And Cross It
In Places

GINCHY TAKEN, TOO

Advance Steady On Whole
Front; Gains On Lawe
And Lys

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 29.—Since July 18
the Allies on the West Front have
captured over 100,000 prisoners and
nearly 2,000 guns.

Since August 8 the British have
captured 47,000 prisoners and 600
guns.

8:55 p.m.—Reuter's agency learns
that there has been no change north
of Bapaume.

We have taken Bapaume and
reached the Bapaume-Beaulencourt
road. Our troops are approaching
the latter village.

We have reached the high ground
to the northeast of Gueudecourt and
nearly reached Le Transloy.

Our patrols are reported in Les-
boeufs and Morval and have taken
Guillemin. We have reached the
western outskirts of Maurepas.

Reach The Somme

We have reached the Somme be-
tween Peronne and Hamplincourt.
Thence our line follows the river
Somme from Clancourt southward
to Rouy-le-Grand from which vil-
lage it passed the Somme-Oise Canal
to Cacy, thence east of Beaulieu
and Ecuivilly, following the canal
from Catigny to Noyon, which the
French have captured.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports this morning:

Southward of the Somme we main-
tained the pressure upon the enemy
during the night time and are ad-
vancing eastward.

Northward of the Somme as far as
the neighborhood of Fontaine-les-
Croisilles the night was compara-
tively quiet.

In the sector astride the Scarpe
strong counter-attacks delivered by
the enemy eastward and southeast-
ward of Vis-en-Artois, eastward of
Boiry and in the vicinity of Gavrelle
were repulsed with loss to the enemy
after heavy fighting.

Our advance posts westward of
Oppy were withdrawn slightly as the
result of repeated hostile attacks.

Since the morning of August 21
we have taken upwards of 26,000 pri-
soners and over 100 guns.

Tanks actively participated in the
fighting southward and northward
of the Somme on all possible occa-
sions and rendered very valuable
and gallant service in co-operation
with our infantry and other arms.

Big Advance Recorded

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports this evening:

The successful attack since the 8th
delivered by the 4th, 3rd and 1st
British armies has rendered the posi-
tions held by the enemy on the old
Somme battlefield untenable and the
enemy has been forced, on the whole
front from Bapaume southwards, to
abandon, with great loss of prisoners,
guns and material as well as of killed
and wounded, the ground which he
gained at such heavy cost in March
and April this year.

We have reached the west bank of
the Somme opposite Brie and Peronne
and captured Hem.

Northwards of Hem we are advanc-
ing on the general line Combles-
Morval - Beaulencourt - Frenicourt.
Sharp fighting has occurred on this
front, where we have inflicted many
casualties on the enemy, who attempt-
ed to delay our progress.

The New Zealanders obtained pos-
session of Bapaume this morning,
driving out the enemy rear-guards.

Northward of Bapaume the enemy
is still endeavoring to maintain his
positions. After hard fighting about

Vraucourt, Ecoust St. Mein and Hendecourt-les-Cagnicourt we progressed, taking many prisoners.

Northward of the Scarpe we re-established our positions on Greenland Hill, from which the enemy forced us back on the 27th.

Progress On Lave and Lys

We made further progress on both sides of the River Lave northward of Bethune and eastward of the Forest of Nieppe.

Aviation.—Low clouds and rain interfered with flying yesterday. We dropped six tons of bombs and fired many rounds of machine-gun ammunition at enemy troops and transports in the battle-zone. Our aeroplanes at various points delivered small-arm ammunition by parachute.

We destroyed two enemy aeroplanes. Two British machines are missing. Our night flying machines dropped 11½ tons of bombs, mainly on Cambrai Junction and the aerodrome eastward of St. Quentin.

How Berlin Breaks It

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports:

We repulsed five English attacks between the Scarpe and the Senece. We recaptured Bery. Notre Dame three times but an attack made by the enemy in the evening retook the village.

We repulsed seven attacks astride the Arras-Cambrai Road and attacks southward of Croisilles and south-eastward of Mory.

The enemy advanced beyond Dompiere, Belloy, Nesle, Beaulieu and Suzuy.

Noyon now lies in front of our battlefield.

British Take Ginchy

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires this morning:

We are reported to have captured Ginchy, an important high point northward of the Somme.

The enemy is fighting spirited rear-guard actions in places but it seems clear that their great desire is to get back to the settled line of retreat as rapidly as possible. They are burning or blowing up such supplies as are too heavy to be hastily removed.

We are still within 2,000 yards of the Brocourt-Queant line but we have cleared the tortuous intermediate zone. Its machine-gun nests and established an excellent defensive flank northward of the Scarpe.

A feature of the battle has been the exceptionally large number of enemy scouting aeroplanes which have been fighting in big formations.

Twenty-two Fokkers were counted in one flight while several others numbering between fifteen and twenty machines were observed.

Haig's Men Take Combles, Get Closer To Peronne

London, August 30.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces the capture of Clercy-sur-Somme, Combles, Bullecourt and Hendecourt-les-Cagnicourt.

A Canadian attack between Hendecourt and the Arras-Cambrai road is progressing favorably.

Sir Douglas Haig's report says: Despite the destruction of the bridges across the river, our advanced troops have crossed the Somme southward and westward of Peronne.

We have taken Clercy-sur-Somme and Combles. In this area we captured over 200 prisoners and a few guns.

Northward of Bapaume London and West Lancashire troops made important progress on Thursday afternoon eastward of the River Senece, capturing Bullecourt and Hendecourt-les-Cagnicourt with their powerful trench systems after hard fighting.

Between Hendecourt and the Arras-Cambrai road the Canadians this morning delivered an attack which is reported to be developing favorably.

Astride the Scarpe English and Scottish divisions continued to advance on Thursday afternoon and gained valuable ground in the direction of Eterpigny, Hamblain-les-Prés and Plouvain. We hold the enemy and have taken a number of prisoners in these operations.

We continue to advance in the valleys of the River Lave and the River Lys.

Americans Report Progress

The American official communiqué this evening reports:

Northward of the Aisne we made progress in the region of Juvincourt despite a strong resistance by the enemy.

Our patrols along the Vesle and in Woivre brought in prisoners.

Germans Still Optimistic

London, August 30.—The following is another example of how the great German retreat is being explained for home consumption.

The well known military writer, Captain von Salsmann, in the Vossische Zeitung, says:

"We are driving the enemy into a terrible wilderness in order to hold him upon given lines. His supply difficulties will then be almost insurmountable. Marshal Foch hitherto has not produced that disorder in the German armies that is essential for a break-through. If we had the enormous human material Foch has, not only would we have been in Paris but we would have conquered the world. A decision is approaching in which the justice of our cause must triumph."

Germans Say They Have Antidote Against Tanks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 29.—The Koelnische Volkszeitung notes with satisfaction that German tactics have found an antidote for the British battering weapon, the Tank. It calls this antidote "mobility."

Japanese Diplomat Starts For Brazil

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokyo, August 30.—Mr. K. Horiguchi, the newly appointed Minister to Brazil, leaves for his post tomorrow.

TYPHOON CAUSES FIRE IN JAPANESE TOWN

Also Cuts Down All Telephone Wires Between Tokio And Osaka

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, August 30.—A typhoon last night cut all the telegraph wires between Tokio and Osaka but the telephones and railways are working.

In the midst of the typhoon a fire broke out at Atsuta in Nagoya. A large quantity of lumber was destroyed and 200 square yards of the city reduced to ashes.

The typhoon has caused many interruptions of telegraph lines between Tokio and Osaka. Out of seven lines only two are now working. The typhoon has passed into the Japan Sea.

French Take Noyon, Advance 3 Miles

(Continued From Page 1)

Zouaves and Algerians are now fighting and which appears already certain to fall.

With the advance of General Debeney, the British troops south of the Somme have also pushed their outposts up to that river. In all the district freed from the enemy the harvest is in beautiful condition and it will be gathered by the French inhabitants who have already been recalled by headquarters. The towns and villages, however, are entirely demolished and even the cemeteries are upheaved, tombstones smashed and the graves opened. The battlefield abandoned by the German barbarians present a picture of devastation and desolation which has not been surpassed in this war.

Pieces Fight For Noyon

The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

There were violent bombardments during the night time in the region of the Somme.

Enemy raids in Lorraine had no result.

We carried out two raids in Champagne in which we took fifteen prisoners.

Elsewhere the front was calm.

The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

During the day we progressed in the region of the Canal du Nord, which we skirt on the whole length except towards Catigny and Sermail.

We have captured Bois du Quesnoy, northeast of Euvilly, and Beaurains. Further south the battle became bitterly violent. We carried Noyon by sheer fighting and reached the southern edge of Haploicourt.

East of Noyon we obtained a footing on the southern slopes of Mount St. Simeon.

We took Landrimont and Morlincourt, capturing several hundreds of prisoners.

Ailette Is Crossed

We crossed the Ailette between the Oise and the Aisne at several points north and south of Champs, despite the resistance of the enemy, and captured Guny and Pont St. Maro.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring this evening states that the Germans are strongly holding the outskirts of Noyon, particularly with machine-guns concealed in houses.

General Humbert's Army crossed the Roye-Noyon Road near Sermail and Catigny. The Germans are energetically defending the hills east of Catigny.

The French hold Morlincourt, east of Noyon, and are reported to have captured Juvigny but have lost Chavigny.

General Debeney has reached the neighborhoods of Cacy and Ramecourt and has reached the Somme between Rouy-le-Petit and Clizancourt.

RAINFALLS IN INDIA IMPROVING CROPS

Agricultural Situation Over Vast Area Changed For Better, Says Simla Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Simla, August 29.—Good widespread rains have fallen, completely changing the agricultural situation for the better over a vast area.

SPOTTED TYPHUS CASES IN GALICIA AND BUKOVINA

Fifty Victims Of Another Epidemic To Harass Slavs Officially Admitted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, August 29.—Spotted typhus has broken out in Galicia and Bukovina. Fifty cases are officially admitted.

Tuan Says He'll Quit After Election Is Held

Premier Tuan Chi-jui will circulate the provinces with a telegram today or tomorrow, announcing his intention to resign as soon as the new President is elected, according to a Peking telegram last night. He will enumerate his various difficulties since he accepted the Premiership and will place the blame on the Southwest for its disobedience to the Central Government and its hindrance to the union of the provinces.

FRENCH AVIATORS CARRY INTELLIGENCE AGENTS

Take Them Into Germany And Bring Them Back When Mission Is Completed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 30.—It transpires that French aviators have been carrying to Germany intelligence agents, whom aeroplanes have picked up and brought back when their mission was accomplished.

Allies Fighting Toward Irkutsk

(Continued From Page 1)

Tanga and Inian are not damaged, but the small bridges between these places have been blown up by the enemy.

On the morning of the 28th a force of enemy cavalry numbering a hundred entered Abagaido, five miles southeast of Manchull, and entered into an engagement with our infantry scouts. A company of our infantry which was guarding Jalainohi went to their assistance. After an engagement lasting half an hour we drove the enemy north-eastward. One private was killed and one wounded. The enemy also suffered casualties. The Fujii detachment has sent a column for the

purpose of clearing out the enemy in that direction.

Series Of Victories For Czechs

Peking, August 30.—Messengers from Irkutsk give the following details of events in Siberia:

After the Czechs captured Chelabinsk on May 30 they were joined by the populace and General Dutoff's Cossacks marched in three bodies towards Omak, Ufa and Ekaterinburg while the Czechs were occupying the railway stations at Marmak and Novo Nicolaeysk, captured the towns of the same names and began to move eastward and westward supported by the local organizations.

The Red Guards suffered many defeats. For instance, at Makhovsk, fifty miles from Omak, 2,000 Czechs defeated 6,000 Red Guards with two guns and 100 machine-guns.

The members of the Soviet escaped from Omak taking roubles 279,000, 000 belonging to the State Bank.

Two thousand Czechs defeated 11,000 Bolsheviks near Nichni-Udinsk, where the Bolsheviks captured, tortured and killed seven Czechs, a Cossack and a doctor. The Red Guards retreated towards Irkutsk, plundering the inhabitants. During the Czech attack on Balkal station a shell exploded two trucks of dynamite, killing 400 Bolsheviks.

The Omak Government controls affairs from Irkutsk to Chelabinsk and they are supported by the Czechs and a large force of volunteers.

On July 20 a commission was appointed to organize a Constituent Assembly.

JAPANESE LEAVE MOSCOW

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 30.—The Japanese Consul General and the members of the Japanese Embassy have left Moscow. They are the last representatives of the Entente in that city. The Bolshevik Government has ordered their journey to Japan to be facilitated.

Sicawei Weather Report

30.—Fine weather at Shanghai; distant lightnings at night, some rain in the mean Yangtze Valley, where the barometers show a slight tendency to falling.

31.—Thunder showers between 7 and 8 a.m. distant thunder heard at 7 a.m. Gloomy and misty weather.

Saturday, August 31, 1918.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Centg. mm. 755.90 756.52

Bar. at Centg. inches 29.74 29.78

Variation for mm 24h -1.85 -2.06

Variation for mm 12h -0.65 -1.15

Wind—Direction ESE ESE

Wind—Kilom per hour 15 15

Wind—Miles 9.3 9.3

Temperature—Cen 23.7 27.2

Temperature—Fah 74.7 81.0

Humidity co. 88 87

Nebulosity 5-10 10 10

Rainfall mm 0 1.1

Rainfall inches 0 0.04

Prohibition Measure Goes Through Senate

Bill Would Stop Sale Of Alcoholic Liquors After Next July

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 30.—The Senate has passed a bill which favors the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors after July 30, 1919.

GERMAN PRESS APPEALS FOR WOMEN WORKERS

Urges Them To Come Out And Release Men For Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 29.—The German Press appeals for many more women to work in military affairs to release men for the front. It appears that up to the present fewer than 15,000 women have been recruited.

GERMAN WHEAT CROP SUFFERS FROM BLIGHT

Great Increase Of Disease Among Grains Causing Much Anxiety

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, August 29.—The German agricultural papers are greatly concerned at the alarming increase of disease among wheat. The crop is useless in some districts, while the rye crop in northern and eastern Germany is suffering badly from wet and the millers refuse to accept it.

Italians Withdraw Slightly In Albania

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 29.—It is confirmed that the Italians have slightly withdrawn in Albania but they occupy Malakstra Ridge, which commands the harbor at Valona.

The Rev. A. E. Moule Passes Away At Home

Was Once Archdeacon Of Mid-China, With 40 Years' Service In Orient

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 28.—The death is announced of the Rev. A. E. Moule, late Archdeacon of Mid-China.

The late Rev. Arthur Evans Moule will be remembered by many in Shanghai for he spent considerable time here during the forty-odd years of his service in Mid-China. He came to the Far East in 1861, going first to Ningpo where in December, 1861, he witnessed the storming of the city by the Taipings. He was for a time afterward located in Hangchow, returning to Ningpo in 1871. He was in Shanghai from 1882 to 1894, being for a time in charge of the Cathedral and was installed home in 1894, retiring from the C. M. S. in 1898. He rejoined the mission in 1902 and worked in Chekiang and Kiangsu. He returned home about eight years later.

The Rev. Moule was the author of a number of books on China and the Chinese, one of the best known perhaps being "New China and Old."

Young man, young woman



HAVE YOU A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?



YOU young people are on the threshold of life. Your CHARACTER and FUTURE are in the making. You can be THRIFTY, INDUSTRIOUS, CONTENTED. You can be IMPROVIDENT, SHIFTLESS, FAILURES.

How you start out at your age is EVERYTHING.

OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT and see for yourselves how it gives you the COURAGE, the INCENTIVE to stop spending your earnings with a free hand. You'll look at life in a more serious light, plan your future with your own best interests at heart.

Money in the bank has opened the door of opportunity to many a young man.

Put away as much of your earnings as you can spare, deposit it in a savings bank every week.

It's up to you what your place in this community is going to be, and a savings account is always a good recommendation. You can't afford to be without one.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

355 New Savings Accounts opened—is yours one of them?

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

Just Arrived

White "TEPPAL" Muslins

with

Stencilled Borders

also

White, Black and Green English Sheep Skin Rugs

(Only a limited quantity)

Perambulators

A small consignment of our well known Baby Carriages

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

Telephone Central 960

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

Arthur & Bond & "V" Modes

20 Nanking Road, 3rd Floor

GOWNS
WRAPS
HATS

Exclusive
styles
for all
occasions

SKIRTS
BLOUSES
LINGERIE

A good selection of patterns of men's shirtings always on hand

20 NANKING ROAD, 3rd FLOOR

G. W. W. SPECIALTIES



GOODYEAR
AKRON

*Over and onward they go—
far in the lead!*

GOODYEAR TIRE PERFORMANCES

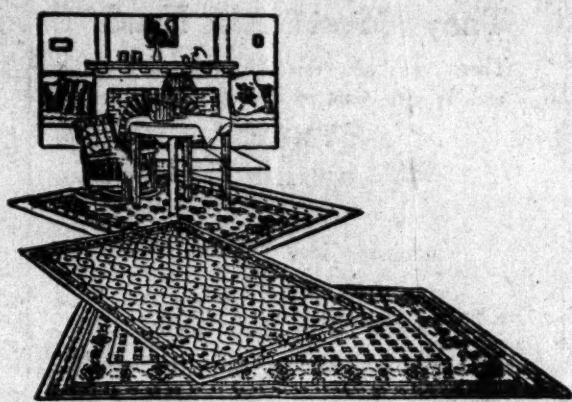
led cars into FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH and FIFTH places in all the main racing events in America this year. Besides this, sixty well-known car manufacturers in America specify GOODYEAR as regular tire equipment on their products.

And TODAY more motorists in Shanghai use GOODYEAR TIRES than ever before.

WHY? Because the exclusive features of GOODYEAR TIRES, with the ALL-WEATHER TREAD, give longer service and greater mileage. Their extreme RESILIENCY and DURABILITY make them DEPENDABLE and ECONOMICAL.

LET YOUR NEXT BE A GOODYEAR

Obtainable at all motor houses or by Telephoning Central 608



CONGOLEUM ART-RUGS

WHAT ABOUT YOUR FLOOR?

One look at the display of Congoleum Art Rugs will solve your floor covering problems. You will admire the dainty design and pretty colouring.

Then the wide range of patterns will please you. These Rugs are Washable, Waterproof, Sanitary. Call at Your Dealer.

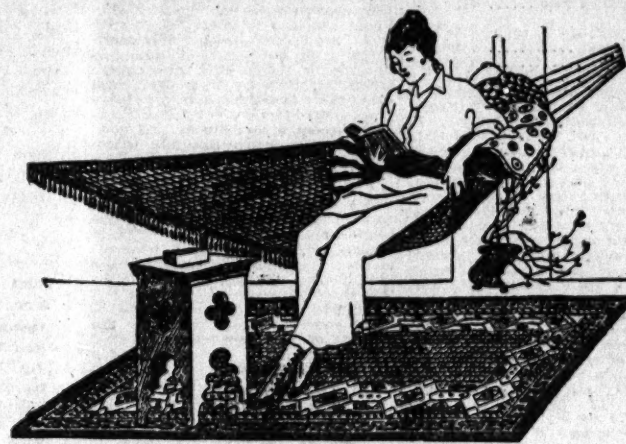
CONGOLEUM

BY THE YARD

Here is the floor covering that combines low price with real beauty and durability as compared with printed Linoleum, which it resembles. Congoleum is more durable and more attractive, yet the price is less. The large variety of designs including Tile, Matting, Floral and Conventional Patterns makes it suitable for every room.

CONGOLEUM RUG BORDERS cannot be told from Polished Quartered Oak when laid to a Rug.

All Patterns Now On View
at
YOUR DEALERS



CONGOLEUM RUGS.

IDEAL FOR THE LIVING ROOM.

Congoleum Rugs have aided in solving what was a perplexing problem to many house wives — How to make the living room cheerful at moderate cost.

Congoleum Rugs are made by a new and wonderful process.

They do not fade in the sun, lie flat without fastening and never "Kick up."

THEY ARE WATERPROOF.

Ingersoll Radiolites

TELL TIME IN THE DARK

The hands and figures of Ingersoll Radiolites are thickly layered with a new substance containing Genuine Radium. This substance glows brightly in the dark and lasts for ten years or more. Outdoors at night, or in the bedroom the Ingersoll Radiolite is a great convenience. Just doubly as useful as a Watch that shows time only in the daylight.

Five models to select from including a wrist Radiolite and one in a white case to stand on the Bureau.

See Them At Your Dealer



Waterbury
Radiolite



Midget
Radiolite

Leading Importers of

METALS Nails, Tinplates, Bars, Angles, Sheets, Plates, Zinc Sheets, etc.
INDUSTRIAL Caustic Soda, Chlorate of Potash, Acids, Dyes, Tanning Materials, Rosin, etc.
CHEMICALS

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore

FAR EASTERN DIVISION, INC.

IMPORTERS — ENGINEERS — EXPORTERS

4 The Bund

'Phone, Central 608

Shanghai.

Railway & Steamship Supplies
Electrical Equipment & Power Plants
Textile Machinery
Building Materials
Woodworking Machinery
Chemical Plants Sundry Lines

Peking Chooses Arcadia For Interned Germans

Site Selected To Keep Enemy Aliens In Is Beautiful Temple Near Capital

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 27.—China's Donnington Hall is not easy to reach, but it is worth reaching. It is the place where China is going to intern her dangerous enemy aliens; and once they get interned there, they will not leave the place, for two reasons; first, they will be no delighted with the place and its surroundings; and second, they will realize as they go that leaving must be a matter of no small difficulty and they will place the certainty of "Donnington Hall" to the uncertainty of an attempted escape therefrom.

The Chinese name of China's Donnington Hall is Si Chieh Su, which means Western Abstinence Temple. There is a good deal in a name after all. Western Abstinence Temple is reached by a fifty-kilometer run down the Kia-Han Railway, and then a sixty-kilometer journey by chair, on mule, on donkey or on shanks' pony, across country. Obviously a sixty-kilometer journey across country is not done by foreigners without observation and the part of the Chinese. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Yu Pao-hsien, Vice-Minister of the Interior, who gave me every facility and did everything he could to make my stay for one night at Si Chieh Su comfortable, I was able to make the journey to Si Chieh Su on Thursday last, and to return next day. The following table of my times of arrival and departure may be of assistance in enabling those interested to judge of the somewhat remote possibility of escape for foreigners, and it may also assist friends of the enemy alien when they wish to make visits to their interned friends.

Leave Peking (Chien Men West Station) 7:00 a.m.
Arrive Luliho 8:47
Leave Luliho by chair 9:50
Arrive Si Chieh Su 4:30 p.m.

Return:
Leave Si Chieh Su by chair, 7:30 a.m.
Arrive Luliho 2:00 p.m.
Leave Luliho 2:45 p.m.
Arrive Peking 3:45 p.m.

The Western Abstinence Temple is in the heart of Fengshan, but is some distance southwest of the city of Peking itself. After the train journey from Peking comes the cross country journey, of which there are three distinct stages. The first consists of the first half of the journey, through richly cultivated local plain passing every now and then through tiny hamlets or larger villages, all of them indicating more than the usual prosperity of the average Chinese countryside. Then comes the second stage, a stretch of rising country, gradually getting less and less cultivable, more and more stony, less inviting either for the visiting friend or for the escaping intern. One passes over river and stream beds as dry, except in the rainy season, as a sermon, and with the hills constantly appearing to rise higher and higher in front one wonders in what sort of desolation one is going to end. Suddenly there is a change, one dips slightly and one is in a valley that has its apple and pear orchards dotted here and there, and its shallow stone-strewn stream making its way along a bed some furlongs to a quarter of a mile wide. Then comes a turn, and the path takes us right alongside the stream, which is now flowing through a more constricted valley, or rather a delightful glade with fir, larch, or a tree very like larch—walnut, and other trees of size forming a massed avenue leading up to a temple that remains hidden until one is at its very gates. It is the Western Abstinence Temple, and the outward view gives no idea whatever of the inward size. From outside one can barely see the fine pagoda at the back of the temple, and the various terraces of temple buildings are not seen.

But once inside the gateway, one is

amazed that so huge and delightful a place can manage to hide itself away in the mountain side in such a fashion that its presence would be almost unsuspected were one merely a passing traveler. Those who built this temple, apparently half as old as time, evidently hated, as those devoted to the "religious" life seem always to have done, the common vulgar herd, and determined to keep them at a distance; but they loved ease and quiet and delightful surroundings for themselves. The temple rises from its great entrance courts in a series of terraces, reminding one very strongly of part of the Summer Palace, set on the face of the mountain, and culminating in a fine pagoda. As one rises to each successive terrace one sees a wider and wider prospect, hill-sides and great ranges of mountains, until on the fifth terrace one has a fine view of a great stretch of mountain country. There are half a dozen halls where worship is conducted, and great ranges of priests' quarters. There are also little sanctuaries for solitary devotion, austere, furnished, but giving out on to some charming view that should go far to mitigate meditation on even the most austere theme. There are gardens and shrubberies and giant trees, a clear stream purring through the grounds, fine bits of old architecture and wood-work to captivate all who are privileged to see them. There is a beautiful but time-worn pavilion of great size in the entrance-court, and a fine stone tablet with an inscription from the pen of the Emperor Chia Ching. The valley might be the Valley of Avalon, and the temple might be the Temple of the Holy Grail.

The greater part of this lovely spot is to be turned over to the interned enemy aliens. It is now being prepared for their reception. To the beauties of the place are to be added the conveniences of modern life. There are already most things that could be desired: range of modern baths, with hot and cold water; a fine dining room, with little square tables set about as in a first class restaurant; accommodation for eighty to a hundred families of interns; every living room and bedroom and most of the other rooms mosquito-netted, and furnished with quite good foreign furniture; no electric light at present but it will shortly be installed; extreme cleanliness everywhere; and ample provision made for all creature comforts. Large quantities of good stores are being bought; arrangements for medical supervision have been made; telegraphic communication should be completed within a few days; and altogether everything is being done that could make for the comfort of the prospective inmates who will certainly be better off than the average foreigner in China who either lives permanently inland or goes for his summer holidays to a health resort. This is a veritable Donnington Hall in China. The Chinese Government is doing everything it possibly can to show that it is not only behind the rest of the civilized world in the generosity of its treatment of the alien within its gates.

And who are to be the inmates of these pleasant courts? Some time ago the Allied Governments submitted to the Chinese Government a list of enemy aliens who were considered dangerous. This list the Chinese Government has carefully scrutinized, and slightly revised, removing some names and adding others and those on the list, with their families, will be interned either in the Western Abstinence Temple or elsewhere. At present the temple described above is the only place prepared, but it is intended to prepare a similar internment camp in the south as well, at some point not yet selected. If it is in any way comparable with the Temple of Western Abstinence it will be an enviable sanatorium.

Japanese Coal Miners Resorting To Violence

Men In Saga Prefecture Dynamite Office And Force Calling Out Troops

Reuter's Pacific Service

Osaka, August 29.—Here and there minor disturbances are still occurring in the colliery district in Kiushiu, with occasional outburst. At the Futase colliery recently 700 miners demanded and increase in wages and also a reduction in the price of rice. They struck work and some of them resorted to violence, but the disturbance was promptly quelled by a small contingent of troops.

Osaka, August 30.—The miners of the Iwaya colliery, which is owned by the Kaishima family, the coal kings of Kiushiu, on the 28th demanded an increase in wages. As this was not granted immediately they dynamited the office of the colliery and the residence, of the colliery owner during the night. Two companies of infantry were called out yesterday morning but the police succeeded in the evening in persuading 1,000 of the miners not to resort to violence, while the management of the colliery conceded the men's demand for a thirty percent increase in wages.

Great uneasiness is still felt at other collieries in Kiushiu. At Kineshima colliery 700 miners demanded a fifty percent increase, which the management hesitated to concede. The men, getting impatient, attacked the office yesterday evening. Troops were despatched by special train but further dissatisfaction is feared.

The disturbances in the Kiushiu collieries has now spread all over Saga Prefecture. At the Ochi colliery over a thousand miners demanded an increase in wages, became riotous and took possession of the power-station, where they destroyed the electrical plant. Troops were obliged to fire on them, and one miner was killed instantly and several were bayoneted and wounded. Early this morning the riot had temporarily subsided.

Rioters at Kineshima, despite the fact that their demands were partially accepted, have committed acts of violence. The frenzied miners roared "set afire." They fired and burned down the colliery office, a temple and some residences. The conflagration was seen from the city of Saga, which is nearly 20 miles distant. An ample number of troops arrived and the riot was stopped this morning.

It is reported that 10,000 miners have been rioting at the Ochi colliery, which is owned by the Mitsu Bishi. One company of infantry was despatched from the five companies sent to Iwaya colliery, from which place Ochi is only four miles distant.

Y.M.C.A. Will Send Supplies To Coolies
Provisions, Luxuries Amusements And Books To Go To Labor Corps

A huge shipment of provisions, musical instruments, toys, books and magazines will be made in the middle of this month to the Chinese Labor Battalion in France through the Chinese Y.M.C.A. The shipment will amount to scores of tons, but until instructions can be obtained from the London headquarters, it can not be ascertained just how much space may be had on the vessel which is to convey the cargo. The materials are being secured by a special department in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., under the direction of Mr. Y. K. Wu and Mr. S. E. Hening.

OPPOSITION DELAYS OPIUM RESUMPTION

Hostility Of Population And Charges Of Corruption Upset Syndicate's Plans

The resumption of the opium traffic in the Provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Hupeh will not take place today as originally planned by the Yah Chi Syndicate, according to a statement by an official of the syndicate to a representative of THE CHINA PRESS yesterday. The draft agreement signed between the syndicate and Li Chuan-sien, the purchaser of the rights to resell the drug in Chekiang, has been cancelled, because it is alleged by the syndicate that the latter had violated certain stipulations in the draft agreement. The right to sell opium in the other three provinces, however, could not be placed because of the apparent opposition in the provinces.

These new developments will

mean not only considerable delay in the distribution of the stock taken over from the Opium Combine but may mean an entire change in the system of distribution by the syndicate. Just how the syndicate intends to utilize the stock the representative refused to disclose.

Considerable corruption is going on, it is alleged by the syndicate official, among a number of people in Shanghai who represent themselves as members of the Yah Chi Syndicate and extort money from prospective purchasers of the sales rights. Tens of thousands of dollars were paid, it is said, in this connection. An advertisement was inserted by the syndicate in the local Chinese paper yesterday denying that it had ever required any "squeeze" and also announced the cancellation of its agreement with Li Chuan-sien.

As the syndicate will form the only outlet for the stock taken over by the Peking Administration from the Opium Combine, local Chinese are watching it with profound interest. It has assumed but recently a rather beautiful name and will be known as the "Yah Chi Medicine Manufacturing Syndicate" hereafter.

TRIBESMEN OF INDIA GIVE PROOF OF LOYALTY

Offer To Guard Frontier And Relieve Regular Troops For Duty At Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 30.—The Simla correspondent of the Times cables that an interesting indication of the attitude of certain of the frontier tribesmen is afforded by the expressions of loyalty of the Jirga of the lower Swat and the Rafisal tribe, who at the same time offered to hold the military posts and relieve the regular troops.

Extraordinary figures for recruiting have been received from certain districts in the Punjab. In July Gujarat furnished twice the number of men asked for, while the province as a whole provided nearly 17,000 men. Indications point to still heavier recruiting in August.

WALK-OVER SHOES



They Meet All Needs

There are three essential things all Men and Women want in their shoes

STYLE

Which means good "looks"

FIT

Which means good "comfort," and

QUALITY

Which means good "use."

You may get some of these in almost any shoe.

But to get all of them to the utmost degree, you must wear WALK-OVERS.

Exclusive designs, finer lines, choicest leathers, wide range of lengths and widths—those are good reasons for preferring WALK-OVERS.

Tennis Pumps and Shoes, all sizes now in stock—buy now while we have your size.

Ask For Our Catalogue

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

17, NANKING ROAD

Situation In Sweden Described

(Continued)

Mr. H. Arzelson of Stockholm, one of its industrial leaders, on a semi-official visit recently to the United States at a meeting of American Society of Swedish engineers in New York gave some interesting information about the conditions in his home country.

As regards quality of materials and engineering service, Sweden, he said, continued to be in the foremost rank in the wood pulp, paper, iron and steel industries. The volume of exports naturally was small, yet for a population of six million people a yearly export of nearly two million crowns—the latest official figures—must be considered very good.

Prior to the war, wheat was being imported chiefly from Russia and Germany, but also from the United States, the Argentine, India and Denmark. Wheat and rye importations amounted to 12 million bushels yearly. A similar amount after the war was obtained from America, until recently.

Now there is great suffering although improvement is made through more extensive cultivation and better gardening at home.

Wheat can only be obtained on a doctor's prescription. Common bread is made of a mixture of rye, barley, oats, beans and potatoes. Spices are difficult to obtain, likewise oils and fats, which has caused stoppage of the large oleo margarine factories. Common butter and milk are scarce because the herds cannot obtain proper fodder. The sugar industry is suffering from lack of fertilizer for the best fields.

Instead of coffee they are using dandelion roots. For tea they have substituted vaccinium leaves, which indeed make a very tasteful and wholesome substitute. Vaeronica will be gathered in the spring, likewise, to make "tea" according to the prescription of the great Linnaeus. The product is said to be superior to the best commercial teas.

Lack of petroleum and coals has created great difficulties for the industries, although some coal has been obtained from Germany to relieve the stress in some of the most necessary lines of manufacture. In the meantime the large water-power of the country is being rapidly developed.

HOUSE FOR SALE

We have for sale on North Honan Road near the Commercial Press two semi-detached houses containing four rooms each, with bathrooms pantry, Kitchen, etc., for

Tls. 3,000 down

The balance of the purchase price may remain on mortgage.

RAVEN TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

15 NANKING ROAD



A critical scrutiny of our Furniture will convince you of the excellence of design and workmanship which characterizes our productions.

WEEKS & Co., LTD., SHANGHAI & HANKOW.

WEEKS & Co., LTD.

Manufacturers of

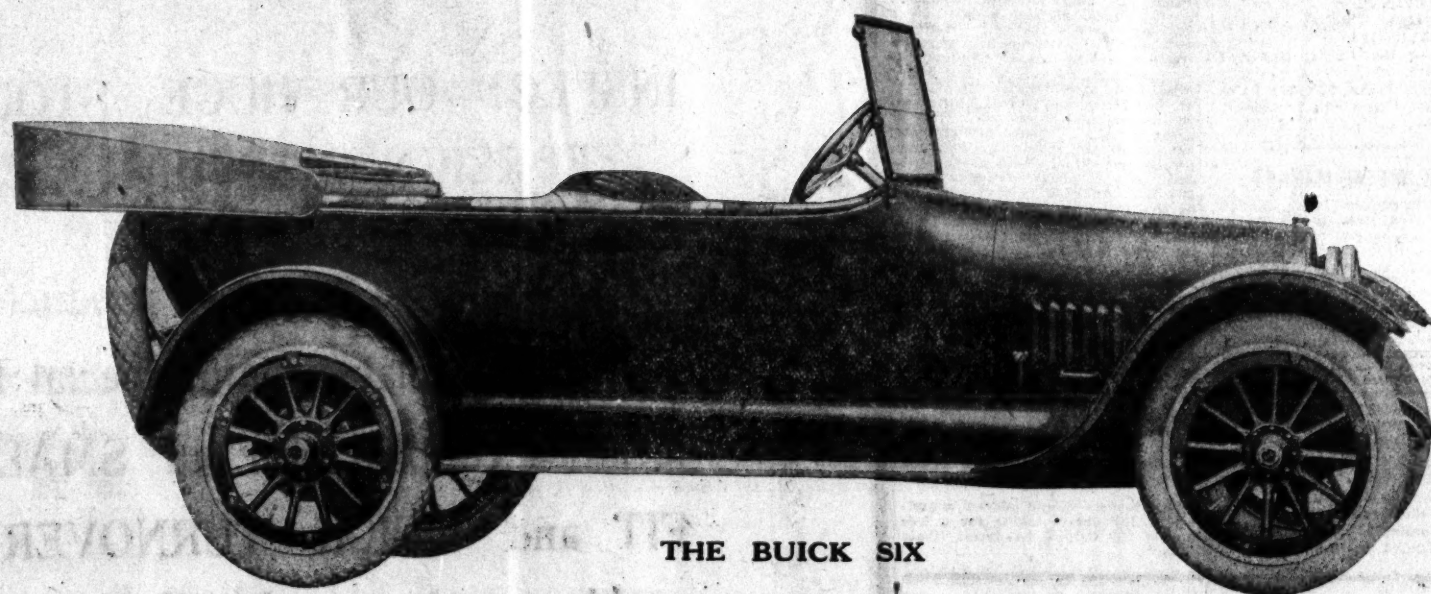
Bedroom Furniture



Another Record Broken!

36 BUICKS 36

Sold during August



THE BUICK SIX

THE ECONOMICAL GASOLINE
CONSUMPTION CAR

“THE PUBLIC RIDES IN A BUICK”

GET A DEMONSTRATION

AND

ORDER YOURS NOW

H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co., Inc.

Sales Phone: West 1234

Service: West 1211

BIG FINANCIAL GROWTH IS RECORDED IN KOREA

Bank Of Chosen Report Shows Huge Trade Increase; Bank Now Has 33 Branches

Interesting figures on the financial development of Korea since the Japanese annexation are contained in a booklet just issued by the Bank of Chosen. The little volume is a review of the bank's work, beginning with its organization in 1909. Following are some enlightening trade statistics taken from the booklet:

In 1910, i.e. the year of annexation, the total amount of the trade of Chosen with Japan and other countries for the year was Yen 59,496,599, consisting of Yen 19,913,843 of exports and Yen 39,582,756 of imports. In the year 1917 the total amount rose to Yen 196,476,532, of which Yen 93,421,101, represented exports and Yen 103,055,431 imports, showing, as compared with the figures of eight years ago, an increase of 329 percent in exports, 159 in imports, and 229 in the total amount of trade. Taking the three principal staple products, viz., rice, barley, and beans, their total produce in 1910 was 61,840,121 bushels; this rose to 100,696,070 bushels in 1916, showing an increase of 63 percent, while mineral products, including gold, iron, coal, etc., expanded in value from Yen 10,385,978 to Yen 22,694,766, showing an increase of 108 percent during the same period, the output of gold alone in 1916 being as much as Yen 15,471,549. In 1910, Chosen had only 145 companies, with a paid-up capital of Yen 10,230,903; whereas in 1917 there were in the country 248 companies, with an aggregate paid-up capital of Yen 47,111,910, showing an expansion of no less than 361 percent. During the same period, bank deposits expanded from Yen 18,355,570 to Yen 53,912,056, and their advances from Yen 30,691,677 to Yen 95,203,927 showing an increase of 194 percent in deposits and of 213 in advances, while deposits at the Post Office Savings Banks rose from Yen 3,206,465 to Yen 11,492,112, showing an increase of 258 percent.

The Bank of Chosen has kept pace with other developments in Korea. When it was established it took over 13 branches of the Dai Ichu Ginko in Korea and Manchuria. During the three years which have elapsed 20 branches have been added, making 33 in all. Twelve of these are in Chosen, 16 in Manchuria, 2 in China proper— including one recently established in Shanghai—and 3 in Japan. The bank showed a net profit of Yen 618,030.92 for the first half of 1917 and Yen 899,222.20 for the last half of the year.

News Brevities

The Lismore Lightboat, moored off the northern edge of the Lismore Flat, on the south side of the entrance to the Whangpoo, Yangtze River, has been discontinued, according to a notice given by the Coast Inspector. The light boat, which had been replaced by a black buoy, gas-lighted, with a black spherical day-mark surmounting the lantern.

The Peak tram service, Hongkong, will be reduced commencing today owing to the restrictions placed on the export of wire ropes from England.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Blakey of Messrs. Liddell Brothers and Co., to Miss Olive Stonyer, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Stonyer of Tientsin.

Mr. F. C. Flack, manager of the Robinson Piano Co., left yesterday for a trip to Korea, Japan and North China.

Hongkong papers record the marriage of Mr. E. E. de W. Abney, of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons to Miss Florence B. Todd, formerly of Manila.

Members of the China and Japan War Savings Association are reminded that the September subscription list opens Monday. All are asked to contribute their utmost financial support.

The St. Peter's Parish School, 1 Avenue Road requests for the fall term tomorrow. A foreign building has been secured for class rooms. Mr. M. B. Taur is the principal of the school and Mr. O. S. Li dean of the staff.

Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, secretary of the American Red Cross, has received word from Vladivostok that more beds are needed for the hospitals which are to be used in the relief work for the Expeditionary forces.

GERMANS PUT RED CROSS ON TRAIN AFTER IT IS HIT

Then Take Photographs To Make Neutrals Think Allies Duplicated Own Atrocities

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, August 29.—A neutral was an eye-witness to the following example of German knavery. A British airman bombed and partly destroyed a German military train, killing and wounding many soldiers, but before any attempt was made to succour the wounded a number of men began painting huge Red Crosses on the wrecked carriages, the idea being of course to pretend that it was an hospital train. The Germans then photographed the wrecked train and doubtless copies of these photographs are now circulating throughout Germany and in neutral countries.

Kiangwan Inquiry To Begin Next Week

Court Expected To Sit At Arsenal On September 10

The inquiry into the sinking of the China Merchants' steamer Kiangwan will begin here about September 10. It is now stated.

The court of inquiry, appointed by the Chinese Admiralty, will meet at the Kiangnan Arsenal in the Navy building and will be composed of seven members—five naval men and two civilians. The civilian members of the body are to be Mr. Hsu Chi-chang and Mr. Ching. On behalf of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. the case will be watched by Mr. Pu Siang-en and Mr. Chun Tai-tung, directors, assisted by the local law firms of Messrs. Platt, Macleod and Wilson and Messrs. White-Cooper and Master. The Kiangwan was sunk in a collision with the Chinese gunboat Chutsai a few miles below Hankow on the night of April 23. In the neighborhood of 300 persons were drowned, including Captain C. B. Conley, Second Engineer, Alexander and Third Engineer Kavakas. Premier Tuan Chieh-jui was aboard the Chutsai at the time of the tragedy.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, August 27.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were: Consols 2½% for account, 57d. Cheques on London at Paris, Fr. 26.50.

T. T. on London at New York, G. 44.76½.

Bar Silver (Spot), 49½d.

Bank of England Rate of Discount, 5%.

Mark: Rate of Discount, 3½%.

Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakelardies, 30.19d.

Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal, 19.04d.

Cotton: Good Middling Texas 1½, 25.18d.

Plantation Rubber September, 2s. 1½d. setlers.

Deliveries, Japan Silk 321 bales.

Deliveries, China Silk 78 bales.

Deliveries, Canton Silk 76 bales.

U. K. METAL MARKET

London, August 27.—Today's metal prices were:

Standard Copper G. M. B. £ s. d.

L.o.b. (nominal) 122 5 0

American Electrolytic 99

90% Copper f.o.b. 137 0 0

Lead L. B. c.f. per ton... Nominal

Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. (net) 29 0 0

Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. 1/-extra in flask) Nominal

Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ¼%) Nominal

Standard Tin (cash) 367 10 0

Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b. 52 0 0

Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b. (nominal) 28 5 0

Standard Tin (3 months) 367 10 0

THE SAVOY HOTEL

No. 21 BROADWAY

Is one of Shanghai's best medium priced hotels. Centrally located near the business district of the City, within a few minutes walk of all the theatres, parks and places of amusement, near to all the steamship offices, wharves and docks.

The rooms are large, light and airy, comfortably furnished and complete in every respect, most of the rooms having bath rooms attached.

The service is prompt and efficient assuring you comfort and satisfaction. The cuisine is under direct European supervision, providing the best the market affords. Meals served table d'hôte or à la carte.

The Hotel Orchestra provides music during and after dinner. Rates \$4.00 to \$8.00 per day.

The Hotel is conducted on the dual plan providing rooms with or without board.

Operated by the Savoy Hotel Company.

O. A. BIDDLE, Manager.

In Stock and Enroute!

Sets of O. Henry, 12 vols, red limp leather, pocket edition, complete Postpaid G. \$25.00 \$35.00
New International Encyclopedia, 1916 24 vols, damaskin, thin paper, gilt lettering G. \$150.00 \$195.00
Sets of Dumas, 18 vols, green limp leather, pocket edition, complete G. \$35.00 \$39.00
Sets of Poe, complete 3 vols, Maroon limp leather, pocket edition G. \$4.50 \$6.15

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United States Tires

Are Good Tires



Reading For Soldiers

The Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc. from Messrs James Gray, P. J. Fitzsimmons, Agassiz, J. B. Manley, L. A. Hopkins, A. E. Jack, Frank Jones, Limby, H. Herlofson, The Hankow Library, Messrs. R. W. Davis, J. E. Shoemaker (Ningpo), J. H. McMichael, T. E. Polgnand, F. L. Marshall, G. F. L. Harrison, A. J. Hughes, H. Ross, and "Anon."

The following letters have been received:

Bagdad, July 5, 1918.
The Postmaster,
British Post Office,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of two more mail bags containing books and magazines kindly sent by you and am distributing same where it will be appreciated by the men.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) T. Vazrus,
Major.

Bagdad, July 12, 1918.
Dear Sir,—Further to my letter dated 5th inst. I have to thank you for two more mail bags containing magazines and papers kindly sent by you.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) T. Vazrus,
Major.

THE CASE OF THE WOMAN WHO FEELS DEPRESSED.

The Way to a Brighter Outlook

There comes a time in every woman's life when some of her attractiveness wanes, and she grows tired and listless. It may be but a passing weariness—she is run down, below par, headachy, and disinclined for action; or perhaps middle age is at hand or she is really ill. However this may be, in the majority of cases, the direct cause of her depression is the need of more blood and better blood. She may have become anemic, or her blood may need purification by a new healthy supply. It is a great mistake to regard anemia as a chronic disease, requiring a long time for its correction. With proper care and the right blood-making medicine, Dr. Williams' pink pills, anemia can be overcome, for these pills actually provide a bountiful supply of fresh, healthy blood. From the beginning the good influence of Dr. Williams' pink pills is felt. If pains and aches arising from blood troubles affect you, lose no time in seeking the remedy which goes to the root of the trouble and will restore your vivacity and well being.

You can improve your health and spirits and gain strength also, by starting a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people today. Any druggist can supply you, or send \$1.50 for a bottle (\$3 for 6) to the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 56 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

Lady readers should address a postcard to the above, asking for a free copy of the helpful handbook "Plain Talks."

Grand Opening!!!

The Wing On Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

beg to announce that their mammoth Departmental Store in

NANKING and CHEKIANG ROADS

WILL BE READY

for the patronage of the Public on

Thursday, 5th September

INSPECT OUR HUGE STOCKS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE!!!

They comprise the best products of the ALLIES available. Our special BUYING facilities, coupled with our SMALL PROFIT and QUICK TURNOVER policy, enable us to supply all articles at an exceptionally low price.

Visit Our Various Departments and be Convinced!!!

You are under no obligation to purchase

We aim for:—QUALITY—FAIR VALUE—CIVILITY AND PROMPTNESS.

Telephones: Central 2727 Connecting the General Office
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DELIVERY SERVICE TO ALL PARTS OF THE SETTLEMENT AND FRENCH TOWN—ORDERS FROM OUTPORTS WILL RECEIVE IMMEDIATE AND CAREFUL ATTENTION

American Red Cross Appeal



We will have at least thirty thousand suffering men, women and children refugees in Siberia and Manchuria to care for this Winter.

We wish to collect new and second hand Clothing, Wraps, Gloves, Mufflers, Stockings, Underwear, Shoes, Quilts, Blankets, etc., to keep them warm.

Please send whatever you have to give to American Red Cross
Headquarters, 18B Kiangse Road.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

American Red Cross

(This space donated by Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc.)

New Wing On Department Store, In Imposing Structure, Open To Visitors Tuesday, For Business Thursday



The Home Of The Wing On Store, Running Length Of Whole Block On Nanking Road

Great Eastern Hotel, Run By Same Management, Also To Be Open For Guests This Week, Has Handsome Roof Garden As Additional Attraction

In its palatial home occupying a city block on Nanking Road, the Wing On Company will open its doors for business September 5. It is a purely Chinese concern devoted to retail merchandising and is one of the largest of its kind in the Orient. A reception for foreign friends will be held Tuesday from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, while Chinese friends will be entertained the following day.

The magnificent structure, which costs about \$750,000, is chiefly of reinforced concrete. It covers an area of 36,300 square feet and reaches to a height of 126 feet. The building is of six stories with a roof garden running the whole length of the building. Adjoining the depart-

ment store is an hotel of more than 700 rooms, equipped with all modern conveniences. This is to be operated under the name of the Great Eastern Hotel. Its site covers 22,400 mow. The land is leased to the company by Mr. S. A. Hardoon at an annual rental of \$40,000, the lease expiring in 35 years. The interior of the building is finished with oak and marble. The first spadeful of earth was turned for the foundation in January, 1916.

A private road cutting Chekiang and King Wo Ka Roads separates the store from the hotel. Bridges spanning this road, however, make the roofs of the two structures communicable. The building is constructed in the main of fire-proof

material. Ample fire exists and stairways are provided. Ventilation is secured by the admirable arrangement of the high and wide windows, high ceilings and the great air shafts in the center of the store. The building is illuminated by both electricity and gas. Steam radiators furnish heat for all rooms.

The establishment is manned by some 620 employees, of whom 450 work for the store, 110 are engaged in looking after the hotel while the remaining 60 run the store's factory.

Enumeration of the various merchandises sold by the store gives an idea of the wide field the store covers. The ground floor is devoted to hosiery, perfumery, toilet soaps, dry sundries, ironmongery, oils and

paints, confectionery, provisions, wines and spirits, tobacco and cigars. The first floors consist of the tailoring department, Chinese silk, embroidered silk, linen, lace, underwear, drapery, haberdashery, suitings, blankets, quilts and footwear.

On the second floor are optical goods, watches, clocks, jewelry, silver ware, electrical plated goods, ivory and antique goods, stationery and books, toys and athletic goods, glass ware, China ware and electric fittings.

On the third floor are found counters for saddlery, leather goods, bedsteads, oil cloth, carpets and furniture. The general office, the insurance department and refreshment rooms are quartered on the

fourth floor, while the fifth and sixth floor are occupied by the roof garden.

The hotel is equally impressive. The ground floor has a large and open hall for reception purposes. The floor is paved with white terrazo. The staircase and the elevator are in the center facing the road cutting King Wu Ka and Chekiang Roads. The office, baggage rooms and the lift are located round the entrance.

The first, second, third and fourth floors contain handsomely furnished suites, single rooms, toilets and servants' quarters. Most of the rooms face south. A spacious reception room is found on each floor. All the rooms open to a wide corridor served by the staircases and the elevator.

The fifth floor is occupied by a huge dining room, in conjunction with which are the kitchen, plate room and the store. From this floor run service lifts to every floor to supply the occupants of all rooms.

A tea garden with beautiful greenery and a band stand form the feature of the roof, which is paved with tiles. There are promenades, summer houses and bowers for climbing plants all in a striking decorative scheme.

The structure is a complete success both from the architectural and the commercial point of view. The elevation is both graceful and imposing, while the window display is unique in China. The tower on the roof, which stands four stories above the tiled court, is the highest in Shanghai. It commands a view on a clear day which will include Woosung, Lunghu and the Shanghai hills.

The architects are Messrs. Palmer and Turner of Shanghai and Hongkong.

The contractors are Lam Woo and Co., while among the sub-contractors were the Shanghai Waterworks, Smith, Major and Stevens, Ltd., of London, Scott, Harding and Co., Arnold Bros., William Jacks and Co., Mustard and Co., Belnap Glass Co. and Andersen, Meyer and Co.

The managing directors are Messrs. G. K. Bew and James Gock Lock, the latter being the founder of both the Wing On Companies at Shanghai and Hongkong. The manager of the Shanghai store is Mr. F. T. Young, one of the pioneer workers under Mr. Lock when he started the Hongkong store ten years ago. It is noteworthy that all these enterprising heads of the store hail from Australia. They left their mother country in their youth, returning in their prime as successful men of business.

Mr. Bew was continuously in Australia for 35 years and this is the first year he has visited this country since he left. At first he worked for a Chinese firm in Australia and with his savings started the Wing On Co. there as produce merchants and commission agents. This business is still carried on by his family. He is also a heavy shareholder in the Sincere Company.

Mr. Gock Lock was admitted as

an employee by Mr. Bew in his store in Australia 25 years ago. After working for three years, he accumulated enough wealth to start the Wing On Company in Australia, which formed a formidable competitor for his former employers. He was not satisfied, however, and

started the Wing On in Hongkong. This again proved to be unusually successful and three years ago he gathered together his old friends and rivals and launched another scheme for the erection of a monumental store in Shanghai, of which the store now opening is the concrete result.



Let the sunshine stream in. It will not fade a wall painted with

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Flat-Tone

Do not cover up your walls—paint them with Flat-Tone. The colors are beautiful; the effect is restful. Sunshine merely emphasizes their richness and for indirect lighting they are ideal. Pictures leave no marks when moved and soiled spots can be wiped away with a damp cloth.

We have Flat-Tone in any shade you wish. Also a complete line of Sherwin-Williams' products, including S W P and Brighton-Up Finishes.

Brighten Up!

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I. S. S. PREMIUM BONDS INCLUDING

WAR RISK

In April, 1917, the International Savings Society inaugurated a system of Counter Insurance, basing same on risks as accepted by Life Insurance Companies. Now at this time, as many Bondholders have left and are leaving for the Front, this Society has decided to include "WAR RISK" without extra charge.

For \$8.00 a year on each Bond

YOUR TOTAL PREMIUMS (including Counter Insurance Premiums) ARE INSURED
And in case of death of the Bondholder

The TOTAL AMOUNT of all premiums paid (including Counter Insurance Premiums) ARE RETURNED
TO THE BONDHOLDER'S BENEFICIARY OR ESTATE

Any returns that the Bondholder may have received as a result of the monthly drawings are NOT DEDUCTED.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI



BRIGHTEN UP THE HOME FOR THE WINTER NOW.

PLAIN ART FELT

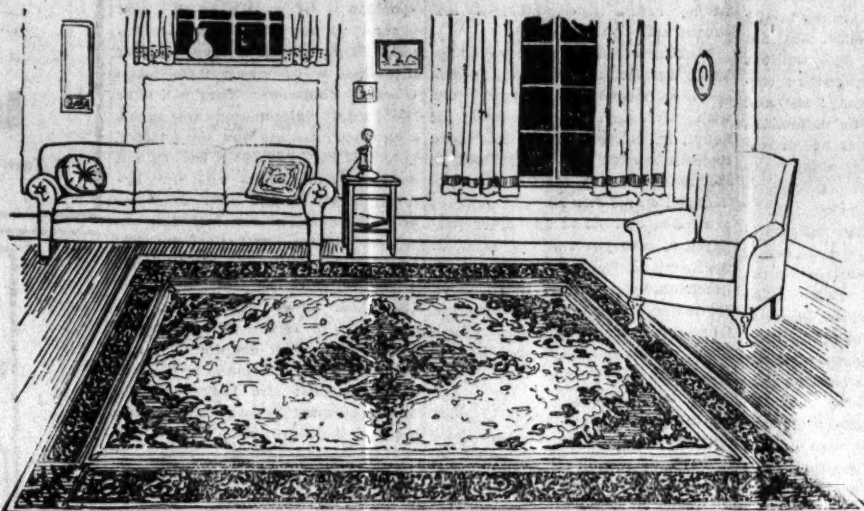
Most artistic and durable. Stocked in rich Crimson, Blue and Olive Green and Brown. 48 ins. wide.

Price \$3.75 yard

UNDERFELT

Plain Grey Felt for putting under carpets. Makes any carpet soft and luxurious to the tread. 48 ins. wide.

Price 85 cts. yard



FINE MIRZAPORE CARPETS

This year we have imported from India a very fine assortment of Mirzapore carpets. They are all woven in one piece and are really beautiful in design and colouring. Especially suitable for dining and drawing rooms, halls, libraries, and are practically everlasting in wear.

Sizes: 9½ by 6½, 10 by 7½, 12 by 9, 12 by 10½,

Prices \$42.00, 50.00, 75.00, 85.00,

13 by 12, 15 by 12, 17 by 12½ and 18 by 12

Prices \$115.00, 130.00, 160.00 and 165.00

"Diamond" Tapestry Carpets

Superior quality. These carpets are most artistic in design and colourings and can be relied upon to give every satisfaction in wear.

Sizes: 3 by 3, 4 by 3½ & 4½ by 4 yds. Price \$35.00, 65.00 and 85.00

Reversible "ROMA" Art Squares

Strong jute carpets, woven in one piece. In a variety of artistic colourings, and designs' specially suitable for bedroom use.

Size 4 by 3 yds. Price \$25.00

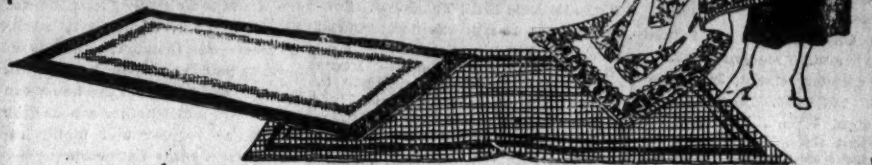
"ROYAL" Axminster Carpeting

British manufacture, soft and luxurious. Stocked in plain Grey and Rose. Also in beautiful drawing room and dining room effects.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO QUOTE FOR ANY SIZE CARPETS

27 inches wide Price \$5.00 yard

Border to match Price \$5.00 yard



Tapestry Stair Carpet

Excellent for hard wear. In useful colourings and designs. Crimson, Greens, Fawns, etc. Size 27 inches wide.

Price \$2.50 yard

Jute Carpeting

Blue and Green suitable for halls, passages, etc. Strong and serviceable. Size 36 inches wide.

Price \$1.75 yard

Linoleum



Stair and Passage Linoleum

Stocked in plain Brown center with key border. Artistic and durable. Size 22 and 36 inches wide.

Price \$1.50 and 2.25

Plain Linoleum

Solid colours right through. Stocked in Brown, Art Green. Size 72 inches wide.

Price \$2.50 per square yard

Linoleum in Parquetry, Floral, Tile and Matting Designs

Clean and durable. Suitable for bedrooms, dining rooms, halls, etc. Size 72 ins. wide.

Price \$2.75 square yard

Plain Cork Lino

The noiseless floor covering. Size 72 inches wide.

Price \$2.00 and \$2.50 square yard



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ON OUR FIRST FLOOR

and we can offer you the finest choice of Enamel, Aluminum, and Cast Iron Kitchen Equipment in the City. In the Crockery showroom—well, you had better call and see our immense stocks, and prices are right too!

"DECCAN" RUGS

Curl centre with plush border. Most artistic and durable.

Sizes 30 by 12, 32 by 15, 24 by 54, in.

Price \$2.75, 3.75, 7.50 each

Sizes 27 by 60 and 36 by 69 ins.

Price \$12.50 and 15.00 each

Reversible Jute Rugs

Excellent bedroom rugs.

Sizes 54 by 24 ins. 66 by 36 ins.

Price \$1.75 and 3.00 each



Selected by Indian Experts
Original in design and unique
in colour effect

MIRZAPORE RUGS AND MATS

This year we have imported a large stock of these splendid rugs and mats. They are made in beautiful designs and colourings, and are practically everlasting wear.

SIZE 3 ft. by 1 ft. 6 ins. SIZE 5 ft. by 2 ft. 6 ins. SIZE 6 ft. by 3 ft. SIZE 7 ft. by 4 ft. 6 ins.

\$3.50 \$8.50 \$12.50 \$19.50

Cashmere Rugs

ALL WOOL

Beautiful Reversible Pile Rugs. Reproductions of fine antique Persian rugs.

Size 24 by 54 inches

Price \$8.50 each

Size 28 by 61 inches

Price \$11.50 each

Size 34 by 65 inches

Price \$15.00 each

Size 36 by 72 inches

Price \$17.50 each

Brussels "Ruby" Rugs

In a variety of useful designs and colourings. Strong and hardwearing.

Size 54 by 26 inches

Price \$2.75 each

"Star" Axminster Rugs

Excellent quality Axminster rugs in all the newest designs and colourings.

Size 5 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft. 6 ins.

Price \$9.50 each

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Special Displays this week.

NEW DESIGNS

NEW COLOURINGS

The Largest Choice in the City. Call in this week.



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THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS
AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—14th Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion, 10.30 a.m., short Matins and Holy Communion, with sermon after Matins. Preacher, the Dean. Subject: "The Church and Games and Gambling." 6 p.m. Evensong. Preacher the Dean. Third lecture on II Corinthians.

Union Church.—Sunday, September 1—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. Arthur E. Claxton; Chant, 36; Hymns, 10, 816, 167, 440. 12 noon, Holy Communion. 6 p.m., Preacher Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees, D.D.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapeau Roads). Today's services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning, at 11, by Mr. George Howell. Evening, at 8, by Rev. W. E. Entwistle.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Christ Jesus." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday 6 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10.30 to 12.30, 31 Nanjing Road, room 71.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday, September 1—Masses at 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. At 5 p.m., Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Masses on week-days at 6 and 7 a.m.

The Pacifist By Binet-Valmer

Translated By William L. McPherson
(New York Tribune)

Here is a war story which reflects a profound truth. The pacifist has always assumed an attitude of superior virtue. But his diadem of war has been largely a pose. It has had its roots in a selfish aloofness. He didn't want the war to touch him. He held it at arm's length. He hypnotized himself into the belief that the war could not concern him, even though it might threaten the existence of the nation to which he professed a nominal allegiance. He could not defend his own so long as defending his own meant nothing to him but the pursuit of the (to him) barren ideal of pacifism.

But "his own" in a personal sense? That is different. Pacifists can be simple Cave Men, too, when war comes home to them in a personal way—when the blood is stirred by a sense of injury and a call to vengeance.

The pacifist of this story is a true type of the deluded theorist and shrinker, aroused from his dream when German terrorism invades his own family circle.

Binet-Valmer, the writer of the story, is a Swiss citizen who fought as a volunteer in the French armies. He has contributed a number of brilliant war sketches to the columns of the Paris Journal.

Although I have seen, in my forty months of campaigning, many cities wrecked by German savagery, many shattered cathedrals and many tottering clock towers, I made a pilgrimage last week to the quarters in Paris visited by the long distance German shells. I stood in a vast court, inclosed by dingy walls with all their windows broken; for the projectile had burst in a mansard roof and the force of the explosion had been felt in every room in the house.

It was not a very distressing spectacle. The sun shone and one could hear laughter. The tenants had resumed their ordinary life—a little on parade before visitors. One could see children in rooms where privacy had been abolished. The firemen, with their beautiful helmets, went about their business. Women with spring flowers in their hair told how the thing had happened. Curious strangers fumbled with their canes among the heaps of plaster and old papers. Have you noticed how scraps of newspapers and old letters abound in the rubbish of all unfortunates? It seems that the frail substance to which we commit our frail thought has a strange power of survival.

I was thinking of that of that persistence and that wealth of printed and written matter, when a hand was placed on my shoulder.

"The bandits!"

I recognized at once the man who spoke thus in a voice choked with emotion, although the war had separated us. Denis Lecoulre was standing alongside me. His unpleasantly thin face was drawn and livid. His little eyes, with their reddened lids, had lost their brilliancy and become clouded. His tall and spare figure tottered and he was suffering in the expression of his pinched lips, ordinarily too spiritual and effeminate. Badly dressed, ungroomed, he looked, that morning, even more pathetic than he did neglected.

"Bandits, my dear master? They are fools. There is neither rhyme nor reason in this bombardment."

I called him "master." He has written two big volumes of philosophy on the memory and the imagination. Nevertheless, since 1914 I had lost track of Lecoulre. He didn't go to the front. He held himself apart from the melee—above it, as he thought.

He bent over and whispered in my ear: "I need your assistance, you must aid me."

And taking me by the arm, he led me away.

He is a peculiar man—the type of the hermit. His books have attracted the public. He makes a good deal of money out of them, yet he lives like a monk. They say that his wife ran away from him years ago and that he cherishes a grudge against destiny—a grudge which he transforms, through pride, into a haughty and scornful commiseration. On every page of his writings he speaks of generosity. Every act of his life betrays egotism.

How should it be otherwise? For these explorers of our thought the human individual is everything. Is it not Lecoulre who wrote the celebra-

(Continued on Page 11)

British Labor Ready To Follow U.S. On Peace

By P. W. Wilson

American Correspondent of The London Daily News

Germany is again talking about peace and every man and woman in Italy, France and Britain can hear what she says. As Rabshakeh—the foreign minister of Sennacherib—addressed the defenders of Jerusalem in their own tongue, so does von Kuhlmann make his appeal to the war weary up-holders of democracy in Europe.

The organized labor of all three countries is genuinely interested, not because German gold is circulating—in Britain, at any rate, that is not seriously hinted—but because every one wants to know how long the war will last. To every home it means so much—for instance, what taxes must be paid, and when the boys will be back, and how soon the house can be painted, and whether a peace job will be as regular and highly remunerated as this war work.

In my own case—a very mild one—it looks as if I shall see my family again when the war ends, but not before, and obviously, like millions of others, I watch events with a certain personal solicitude. Duty and patriotism come first, but affections cannot be—ought not to be—crushed.

Labor Talk Does Not Interfere With War Work

I should write very differently about British labor if it were a fact that the leaders were obstructing the war and fomenting strikes. The evidence of your American delegates confirms other overwhelming testimony that after four years of it our people are working as hard as they are fighting. Whatever may be thought about their talk, none can reasonably complain of their output, and in the trenches, despite recent experiences, we find a truly wonderful cheerfulness. We are not as thrifty as we ought to be, but never in our history has there been anything that approaches our present saving of money, nor can I discover the slightest complaint over taxation which affects not only high incomes but commodities like tobacco, tea, sugar, with the cheapest amusements and liquor. All manner of restrictions, in food, lighting, fuel, travel, are borne apparently without grumbling, and there is actually a decline in insanity.

Many Reasons For Watching Peace Signs

But, of course, a casualty list of 35,000 a week, coupled with a nerve-straining uncertainty as to the future, does provoke discussion and even controversy. Among working-men, as elsewhere, there are amateur strategists who think they know better than the High Command. Others declare, rightly or wrongly, that the government needs new blood. The Irish business does not help the Cabinet's prestige. How ever wrong Sinn Féin may be, it does imply a measure of failure in British domestic policy. On the trade unions, therefore, many influences are constantly playing—not only pacifist in character, but impatient and restive.

Mr. Devlin and the Nationalists are among these elements. The whole Irish vote in Great Britain will be advised to vote Labor. There is, too, the small but hardening Liberal opposition. You in America have dealt with your "conchs"—or conscientious objectors—more cleverly than we did. Possibly you have been admiring our blunders. Anyway, under President Wilson's discerning and, if I may add the world, subtle diplomacy, you avoided martyrdoms and suppressed advertisement of this small but intractable minority.

With us there were unnecessary incidents which, under our Parliamentary system, became very public, through "questions in the House."

There are very emotional races, and a section of labor, even mindful of early attempts to put down trade unions, was moved to sympathy. Our Quakers only number about 21,000, and many of them actively support the war.

Intellectuals, Not The Ignorant, Are Pacifists

But the entire Society of Friends has a prestige out of all proportion to its statistical strength. Through adult schools and other methods these people and their adherents have done much to educate the cream of the working classes, and with us it is not the ignorant worker who turns Socialist, but the intellectual. George Bernard Shaw, Philip Snowden and H. G. Wells are all of them endowed with genius that has been recognized, even when disapproved, throughout the world.

It so happens that recently the entire Quaker body, through its officials, has come under the law, because leaflets were issued by its elected committee which dealt with peace, yet were not submitted to the censor. I cannot but think that means might have been found for avoiding the scene in the Lord Mayor's Court of London, where "Friends," during a trial, sat quietly praying while sentences were under consideration. One of the defendants had refused a Lord Mayor's of Birmingham and was actually on the list for a decoration because of his services in arranging military

pendons. Anyway, whatever be the merits of this rather unusual affair, labor has always been sensitive over anything that looks like a challenge to free speech, and—as a friend put it to me today—"sincere people are much the most dangerous."

Religion Powerful With British Workers

British labor is not atheist or non-religious. That is where it differs from much Continental socialism. In Wales, for instance, when the extremist become obstreperous, a leader like "Mabon" will intervene with a hymn! Arthur Henderson is a local preacher. And Kell Hardie took the sacraments—even delivering a now historic address at Lifle, in praise of Our Lord. At the last conference that I attended the loudest cheer of the sitting was for Jesu Christ. Quakerism, with its avoidance of ecclesiastical orders and rigid dogmas, touches more than one chord in the workingman's heart. He likes people who, on the whole, refuse titles, mistrust law courts and liberate slaves.

Nothing of this militates in the least against the working man's sporting determination to fight it out with Germany. But, beyond all doubt, he is resolved for the future to keep a close eye on politicians. He realises what fearful penalties may fall on his own home if mistakes are made and he is no longer prepared to take governments on trust. Authority in Europe is, of course, much shaken. In the White Book Sir Edward Grey's negotiations with Germany over Serbia began with a frank warning to the Central Powers that war would overturn a good many landmarks.

Little Danger Of Anarchy In Britain

But I do not myself interpret the above attitude of British labor as Bolshevist. And I will give two reasons—first, the abounding revenue, and second, the steady passage through Parliament of perhaps the most daring education bill yet proposed in our rather backward legislature. There is little danger of anarchy in a land where, in the middle of a war like this, the people are ready to find money to raise the school age among their children.

Americans will not take it amiss if I tell them that part of the trouble with labor comes because they prefer Woodrow Wilson to Lloyd George. It is the idealism of the President that comes to them across the ocean and they like it. Their contest with our Prime Minister is more actual, practical, humdrum and even harsh.

There was a bishop who offered an egg at breakfast to a curate and asked him whether it was all right. "It is good in parts, my lord," answered the poor man as he struggled with the egg. The labor party thinks that the government is good in parts. They like General Smuts. They will never really trust Lord Milner, and they are not less suspicious of other conservatives.

Labor Follows Lloyd George's Lead

The commanding personality of Mr. Lloyd George holds things together, but he is regarded as an instrument of war rather than as a spokesman for the wage earners. It was his hand that swept away the entire fabric of trade union regulations, which tended to limit the output of munitions.

Even in trade unions there is officialdom—a vested interest, and the kind of secretary who attends great

Why Worry?

A correspondent sends us the following:

There are gloomy folk among us—and they are gloomy because they have no working philosophy of life. They should consider the *pollu* and be wise. Says the *pollu*:

You have two alternatives—either you are mobilised, or you are not. If not, you have nothing to worry about. If you are, you have two alternatives—either you are in camp or at the front. If you are in camp you have nothing to worry about. If you are at the front you have two alternatives—either you are in reserve or you are on the firing line. If in reserve, you have nothing to worry about. If you are on the firing line you have two alternatives—either you get slightly hurt or you get seriously hurt. If slightly hurt, you have nothing to worry about. If you get badly hurt you have two alternatives—either you recover or you don't. If you recover you have nothing to worry about. If you don't, you have done with the worry forever.

conferences like that held last week could not be enthusiastic for such a drastic change. While wages have risen so also have prices and it is difficult for many who read these words to appreciate how vital a factor in the mentality of the British workingmen is the dread of unemployment and poverty during the industrial reconstruction with which we shall be threatened when the inflation of war collapses.

Workers Plan To Contest Elections

On the whole, then, it is no wonder that labor has broken the party truce. May I suggest that you need not take this decision too seriously because in the United States you get on very well with the war although you have no party truce at all in our English sense? All that labor has claimed last week is the right to run candidates at an election just as Republicans and Democrats are running candidates in your contests. I am told that as many as 400 labor people will be put up at the next general election for 570 seat in Britain. Time will show how many of these men will secure a place in the House of Commons. They will have the hardest fight in the rural areas, and nobody can say how the soldiers' vote will go. The older parties will doubtless run officers who have actually served in the war. It seems as if the new register, including six million women, will be ready in October or November—not before.

Until that date, therefore, labor, like Liberalism under Mr. Asquith, will not wish to force a dissolution of Parliament. The decision to run candidates is thus only an indirect threat against Mr. Lloyd George. The government can go on just the same in the meantime.

It would be serious, however, if organized labor by resolution called upon its representatives in the government to resign their offices. Such a motion would have affected Mr. Barnes in the War Cabinet and various other minister, like Mr. Roberts. If the resolution had been carried Mr. Barnes and his colleagues would have had to choose between office and their life-long association with the whole trade union movement. Before I left England I heard Mr. Barnes say that such a crisis might develop. Happily it has been avoided, and, largely, I should think, through the moderating influence of Arthur Henderson, who is today the link between men of very opposite convictions.

As for electoral contests, it must be remembered that for thirty years British labor has been forcing its way into Parliament. The issue with these people has not been, as with you, whether or not trade unions should get into politics. Thomas Burt, father of the House of Commons, is a labor member who went into politics over forty years ago. And there is also John Burns.

Ideal Question One Of Tactics

The real question has been whether, as politicians, labor members should or should not be associated with the Liberal party, or indeed any party. For fifteen years the labor machine maintained, or at any rate aimed at, independence, and with this sentiment prevailing so strongly among the rank and file it is really remarkable that a man like Mr. Barnes, who always favored independence until the war changed everything, should be supported as he has been in an office which he holds with pronounced Conservatives like Lord Curzon and Lord Milner. It means, of course, that the Conservatives of England are adapting themselves as they always have done to new conditions, and are making terms with democracy in its latest form; but it also means that our workmen are, after all, British first. Behind and beneath all the mechanical arrangements and varied emotions which determine political organization there lies a deeper purpose. Questions are agitated up to a certain point, but not beyond it. An invisible line is drawn where it is recognised that agitation begins to menace efficiency for war. I am profoundly interested in the British labor movement, but I refuse to be uneasy about it.

No Wish To Change Wilson's Peace Terms

Of course these trade unions will insist on discussing Germany's peace drive. It is inevitable. And Americans will doubtless be much interested in the debates, but, unless I am greatly mistaken, there will be little tendency to depart from the stern yet restrained and righteous policy enunciated from time to time by President Wilson.

The aim will rather be to bring European governments into line with that policy. I cannot imagine a situation in which the United States, when standing firm against despotism, will fail to receive support from the British democracy.

It would be folly to deny that within the ranks of labor there is weariness deepening at times into actual pacifism. Some of the pacifists are the most brilliant and persistent, but they are very few when it comes to a test.

The fact is that Germany herself makes things impossible. The people who hope that she may be reasonable are constantly disappointed. And it is impossible for British labor to resist the plea that the free people of the world must stand by Russia until her freedom is established.

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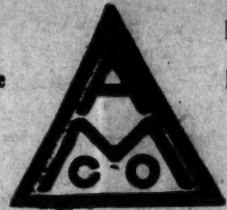
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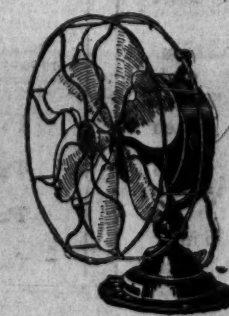
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Ballad Of The Western
Island In The North
Country

"Seeing the plum-tree I thought of
the Western Island
And I plucked a branch to send to
the North Country.
I put on my dress of apricot-yellow
silk
And bound up my hair black as the
crow's wing.
But which is the road that leads to
the Western Island?
I'll ask the man at the ferry by the
Bridge of Boats.
But the sun is sinking and the
orioles flying home:
And the wind is blowing and sighing
in the walnut-tree.
I'll stand under the tree just beside
the gate:
I'll stand by the door and show off
my enamelled hair-pins."
She has opened the gate, but her
lover has not come:
She has gone out at the gate to pluck
red lotus.
As she plucks the lotus on the south-
ern dyke, in autumn,
The lotus flowers stand higher than a
man's head.
She bends down—and plays with the
lotus seeds.
The lotus seeds are green, like the
lake water.
She gathers the flowers and puts
them into her gown—
The lotus-bud that is red all through.
She thinks of her lover, her lover
that does not come:
She looks up and sees the wild-geese
flying—
The Western Island is full of wild-
geese.
To look for her lover she climbs the
Blue Tower.
The tower is high: she looks, but
cannot see:
All day she leans on the balcony
rails.
The rail is twisted into a twelve-fold
pattern.
She lets fall her hand, white like the
color of jade.
She rolls up the awning, she sees the
wide sky,
And the sea-water waving its vacant
blue.
"The sea shall carry my dreams far
away,
So that you shall be sorry at last for
my sorrow.
If the South Wind only knew my
thoughts,
It would blow my dreams till they
got to the Western Island."
—Anon. 4th Cent. A. D. Translated
by Arthur Waley, in the *New States-*
man.

The Pacifist

(Continued from Page 10)

take him to the Ministry of War,
where he grew irritated when he was
received with somewhat ironical
smiles.
In vain he sought to support his
request with the weight of his distin-
guished name. They told him, with
an air of deference, that it was im-
possible to send him immediately to
the front, that the profession of a
soldier must be learned and that he
would have to go to the reserve depot
of some regiment and that, also, when
he got there, he would have to have
patience.
"What is your age?"
He straightened up:
"I am still vigorous."
He looked like he might blow away.
"Monsieur Lecoultré, we will speak
to the minister. Come back two days
from now."
We went out together. He mur-
mured:
"They don't want me. I shall go
alone."
I tried to calm him. I told him that
he could serve France better with his
mind than with his arms. He ex-
claimed:
"France! I care nothing for France.
They have killed my child."
Then I attempted to show him that
the union of all paternal hatreds in a
single tight-bound bundle formed that
sublime image of a nation—a
fatherland—which at this moment it
was necessary to serve humbly, with-
out pride, with patience, in order to
avenge the dead. He had become—
more than I—the man of the cave
dwellers' period. He wanted his
vengeance at once—to taste the blood
of his hated enemy. He didn't under-
stand, this savant, that in order to
conquer there must be a science of
warfare. Shaken out of his custom-
ary thoughts, he yielded to the most
primitive emotions, for the cultivation
of ideological speculation leaves the
heart virgin and permits it to react
with extraordinary intensity. They
had slain his daughter; he wished
also to slay.
"It isn't easy, my dear master. I
have been three years at the front,
and I don't know for sure that I have
ever killed a German."
He left me. I have not had leisure
to look him up again. I am going
back to the front, where one does his
duty without cholera. But the last
pacifist (if there is one left in Paris)
ought to think the matter over. When
a shell kills his wife or his daughter
he will find it a long time before he
will hold in his eager hands, all warm,
that beautiful vengeance with which
France has charged her soldiers.

war. Says President Wilson in his
foreword to this edition:

"I believe that this great organiza-
tion will more and more enjoy the
confidence and receive the support
of the people of the United States
as its purpose and methods become
more widely known and more
thoroughly understood. It seems to
me very fortunate, therefore, that a
book dealing with the history and
achievements of the Red Cross should
have been written by one so long
familiar with its work as Miss Board-
man, and I commend this book to
the careful perusal of all who are
interested in the development of the
great work the Red Cross repre-
sents."

When Miss Boardman's book was
first published no such record of Red
Cross development and accomplish-
ment was in existence. It remains
from beginning to end an authorita-
tive resume that should be thor-
oughly read by Americans. Disclaiming
the effort to produce a complete his-
tory of the organization and of re-
lief work, she produced in this
volume a valuable, succinct, and in-
teresting story of the Red Cross, its
origin and development, especially
in our own country, and something
of the work that it has done for
humanity. In the new edition the
last chapter brings the story in a
significant sense "to date."

"Special commissions have been
sent to various countries in Europe
to study and report on the most
urgent needs. Already, on their
recommendations, funds have been
placed at their disposal for the aid
of our own forces in Europe, for our
Allies' wounded, and for the relief
of the civil populations of the de-
vastated countries. At home a Sani-

tary Service, with a representative
detached from the Department of
Public Health at its head, has been
organized to look after sanitary
conditions outside the camps, both
for the benefit of the military and
civil populations. A Supply Service
has been established, with large
warehouses in different parts of the
country, for the collecting and dis-
tribution of purchased and donated
supplies. . . . A well-organized
chapter covers all fields of relief,
and embraces all kinds of home ser-
vice."

Miss Boardman goes on to explain
the activities of the four important

chapter sub-committees on Military
Relief, Civilian Relief, Finance, and
Women's Volunteer Aid, the Red
Cross kitchens, and the other
branches of Red Cross Service. Of
Home Service of the Civilian Relief
Committee she writes:

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forces the assurance that their
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whom they can rely not only for
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T. Boardman, Chairman of the
National Relief Board, Ameri-
can Red Cross. Second edition,
with a foreword by President
Wilson. With sixteen illustra-
tions. Philadelphia: J. B.
Lippincott Company. \$1.75
(gold).

The new edition of Miss Board-
man's book, which was first pub-
lished in 1915, is of pertinent and timely
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ming up of the activities of the Red
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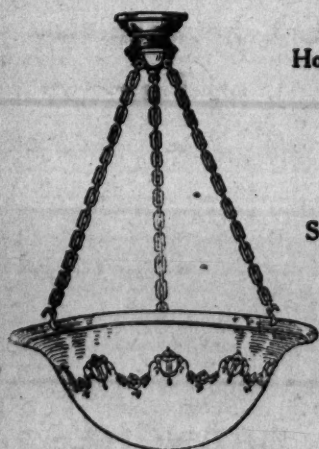
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REASSURES GERMANS ON AMERICAN 'CLOUD'

Troops Will Not Come In Full
Strength, Salzman Writes
In Berlin Paper

PREMATURE TAUNT OF FOCH

Allied Chief Declared To Lack
Initiative In Article On Eve
Of New Smash

The Hague, July 19.—Eric Salzman, in the *Vossische Zeitung* publishes a long article on the present German offensive, telling the people that the American troops have not and will not come in large numbers.

German papers of yesterday made casual allusion to the French and American resistance, and most papers, evidently following instructions given out, laid considerable stress on Foch's new mobile defense methods. The Teuton mind is doubtless being prepared for disappointment over the present offensive, which it had been led to believe would be the last big coup.

Salzman quotes Congressman Borah's speech of June 25, saying that if war were not a terrible thing one might reply, "God preserve your childish thoughts." It is easy, says the writer, to be a hero and talk far from the firing line. He continues:

"The Americans will not come in full strength. They are, indeed, the heavy thunderstorm, the black cloud may look threatening, but it is often only a threat and in the evening the sky is clear. Just as a storm is temporary, so is American aggression. We must meet it quietly. America can do nothing in spite of her numbers."

Didn't Anticipate Foch's Drive

Salzman says that America has prolonged the war with speeches and counsel, and by strengthening the morale of the European enemy, and that this must not be underestimated, but that the Americans have not been able to help Foch regain an atom of initiative [this was written on the eve of the Allied drive] and this is all important at the present time.

The American and Italian Armies, he says, have only enabled Foch's force to become mobile. He could also fill up gaps, but has hung to positions merely for reasons of prestige in the same manner as in the Verdun battle. As to the matter of saving men and

becoming mobile, Salzman says, Ypres, Arras, and Rheims are today man-traps and Entente points of honor. They eat up divisions, but holding them is militarily useless, as Germany soon found out.

"There is no reason," he adds, "to take these places by force. They (the Germans) could do it daily. The French with their tactics have run into a blind alley. The French Army showed itself incapable of big decisions, and was afraid to make a big move on account of public opinion, and had not means or men to undertake an important counter-offensive."

Surprised At Neutral's View

The writer asserts that the German General Staff can make free decisions for pure defense or offense, and that although neutral countries may be impressed by the "small" Allied attacks of the last few weeks, they do not count. Salzman says it is astonishing that all neutrals are convinced that the Entente is unconquerable, and that this idea must be shattered, but not by propaganda. "We are in a good position," he asserts, "through the successful offensive of the first half year."

The writer declares that the French are bound and must stick to the certain program. They cannot allow the line from the northwest to the southeast to be broken, and it was in peril from the crossing of the Marne. Paris must be defended as the fort and soul of the whole military defense of the country. The whole French, English, Italian, and American defense is so rigid, he proceeds, that a wavering in one spot must endanger the whole front, and "here lies the difference of our western defense, since Ludendorff and Hindenburg took command."

Salzman refers to the "rubberlike elasticity" of the German Army, which he considers the "hope of the future," remarking again that Rheims is only a matter of prestige with the Entente, but if it were taken it would be a bath of blood for Germany's enemies.

In another issue of the same paper Hans Kyser admits that the German attack was not a surprise to the American, French, and Italian divisions, which expected it, he says, on July 11, but the French command had chosen a new method of mobile defense which it had learned in its last defeat. While the front lines were only weakly defended, the main defense was the second line, although the enemy was not entirely successful in the retirement of the front line troops, it is asserted, as shown by the taking of prisoners. The article mentions the strong counter-attack with tanks and the assault on the German bridges by sixty enemy planes, twenty-five of which, it says, were captured.

As An Australian Sees Us

Hugh D. McIntosh, who is journeying to London from his home in Sydney, New South Wales, to take part in conferences of representatives of the Allied Governments, talked entertainingly in New York a few weeks ago about the chances for a speedy defeat of Germany, and of the problems which the national foes of Germany would have to solve when the war was over. Not the least of these problems, the said, was the finding of fields of industry for veteran soldiers returning to their homes incapacitated physically or mentally for the routine of civil life. Mr. McIntosh is a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and will speak for that country in the London conference. He is the owner of five newspapers, and of many theatrical enterprises. Incidentally he is known to sportsmen all over the world.

"Some misunderstanding may exist throughout the world regarding the attitude of Australia in the present war," he said, "because the voters cast a majority of about 50,000 votes against conscription. It was a mistake to submit the matter to a vote, for the reason that women vote in my country. It is hardly fair to ask a woman to vote in favor of sending her men folk to face death on the battlefield. Conscription should have been adopted without submitting it to the voters, as was done elsewhere. The United States followed the proper course, and the result has proved the propriety of it."

"Australia is larger than the United States, but it has a population of only about 5,000,000, practically all of them living along the coasts, while the interior is almost barren of people. Yet this comparatively scanty population sent 230,000 men to the front, and it will keep that number on the fighting line by sending new men to take the places of those who become incapacitated. That is a good record, and in proportion to the population is equal to 6,000,000 men provided by a country as big as the United States, which could and would doubtless furnish 20,000,000 if they were needed to win the war."

"But the 20,000,000 will not be needed. According to information which I believe to be reliable the United States has now 1,300,000 men on the battle-fronts, and by next Spring this number will be increased to 3,500,000. Then the Allied Governments will be ready to push the Central Powers across the Rhine and begin an invasion of German territory, and so give the Germans a taste of the havoc they have wrought in France. When this happens peace will quickly follow, and it will be a peace satisfactory to all decent peoples. The Australians will insist that Germany is ousted from all possessions in the Pacific, and I think that all of the Allies will agree

that this is necessary if peace is to continue."

"America will realize more keenly what a fearful war this is when the lists of casualties begin coming in, and the faster they come in the bitterer the feeling against Germany will grow and the quicker victory will come."

"The people of Australia and of the United States have many things in common. It was gratifying to all of us when we heard of the fine reception given to the Anzacs who came here. The feeling of friendship will last, and hereafter any American visiting Australia will not have to go far to find a friend."

"Australia is already planning to look after the soldiers who come home. Those who are maimed, and those who are sound, will have work at a living wage offered to them. Those who have strayed from the habit of steady labor will be urged to get into the habit again. Every influence, moral, spiritual, and material will be exerted in behalf of all of them. This same method will have to be adopted by all of the Allied nations to take care of the men who come back from the war at loose ends with everything at home."

"In one day we raised £1,000,000 for the benefit of returning soldiers. The spirit created by this effort was beneficial to every one of our people. It stirred into patriotic action those who had not before realized the seriousness of the war because of the great distance that separated the people at home from the men on the fighting lines."

"We realize, perhaps better than the

people in America, the great work the United States has done. The severest criticism your Government has had has come from some of your own people, but the people in all of the Allied countries know that the United States has performed wonders."

This will be acknowledged by everybody before a complete history of the war is written. You have mobilized several millions of men, and transported 1,300,000 of them across the ocean with practically no loss; you have supplied the warring nations with food and ammunition, and yet you have not really begun. It's wonderful. If you were not so big and resourceful your people would recognize it as wonderful, but the trouble with your country is that you always expect big things, and no matter how big are the things you do, there seems to be still an impression that they ought to be bigger."

"We have millions of bushels of wheat in Australia, and it is our intention to send it to the United States so as to release for the purposes of the war a similar quantity grown in this country."

Mr. McIntosh told how representatives of the British Empire celebrated Independence Day on the ship which brought him to this country. There was a banquet at which Sweet Escott, Governor of Suva, in the Fiji Islands, presided. Speeches were made by every representative of British interests in laudation and praise of the United States.

"After Germany is well licked," said Mr. McIntosh, "there will be peace around the world. All of the English-speaking people will be closer together than they ever were before. And if they stand together in fair weather and foul, who is there to harm us or to oppress the weak nations?"

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Posing As Sergt. Johnson, He
Tells Congregation He Slaugh-
tered Huns With Bolo Knife

Appearances are deceptive. You can't be sure a man is a hero just because he happens to be wearing a laurel wreath in place of a tin derby. This is a preface to the story of "Sergt. Henry Johnson," colored, who on Sunday "reached Brooklyn from France," having carelessly left his Croix de Guerre pinned on his "other" coat, says New York Exchange.

The Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter, pastor of the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, was sitting in his study Sunday morning when one of the deacons entered accompanied by a tall, very dark sergeant of the United States army.

The Real Sergt. Johnson
"Pastor," said the deacon, "this is Sergt. Henry Johnson. THE Henry Johnson who, with his companion, Needham Roberts, has written his name in characters of living light for all time on the pages of American history. This is the SAME Mr. Johnson who, with Mr. Roberts, attacked a raiding party of 24 Germans in the sector just north of St. Menchould. Both were wounded, but as you know, pastor, they killed half the enemy and put the rest to flight."

Mr. Carpenter was dazzled and amazed. He admitted that to a reporter. His first thought was for his flock. Would Sergt. Johnson address the brethren at services and tell them of his wonderful exploit? Sergt. Johnson would indeed be pleased to tell his tale of carnage. He had an appointment to speak at the Carlton Avenue Branch of the Colored Y.M.C.A. that afternoon, but would sure be on hand at night to talk to the Bridge Street church folk.

So that morning the pastor told the congregation, and at the evening service 1,100 packed the church, while 700 clamored to get in. All the colored people in the neighborhood wanted to hear from his own lips the bolo knife wielder's story of how he had hunkered and scrambled two dozen of the enemy.

Hot Work With Bolo Knives

And Johnson told it in thrilling detail. He and Roberts had been companions in a listening post. Hearing a noise they thought something crooked was going on. They slid out of the trench into No Man's Land. It was as dark as the inside of a cow. They ran against the German raiding party. The next instant the Germans thought they had run into an avalanche. There was no sound but the guttural oaths of the Germans accompanying the plunk of bolo knives sinking into German hearts. They fought for half an hour. Finally the six Germans left turned and fled.

"And how did we do it?" asked Sergt. Johnson. "We done it with the help of the Lord and our bolo knives. Praise be the Lord!"

Pastor Carpenter says that when Johnson finished, the eyes of the 1,100 members of the congregation and their friends were hanging out on their cheeks like loose overcoat buttons.

Then \$1 was collected. The money was handed to Sergt. Johnson, who

was profuse in his thanks. Then he went away.

After the hero had gone, one of his flock asked the pastor if he didn't think Br'er Johnson had grown considerable since he went to France. Johnson, as the church member recalled him, was short and dumpy. The speaker of the evening was constructed on the Jack Johnson type. Then the pastor remembered that Johnson had been a little vague about that Croix de Guerre.

The pastor called up the Carlton branch of the Y.M.C.A., and spoke to secretary Merony. The secretary said he had not seen Sergt. Johnson's Croix de Guerre.

Left The Cross With Pershing

"He told me he had left it in France for safekeeping, with Gen. Pershing," said Merony.

"He told me he had left it pinned on his other coat," said Pastor Carpenter.

After further investigation police headquarters was notified.

"I spent 16 years in the army," said Mr. Carpenter. "I entered the 6th Massachusetts as a private and emerged as a first lieutenant. Any man who fools me about the army sure has to travel some, and I'm here to tell you that man Johnson certainly did travel. Boy, oh, boy! He put me to sleep, and I'm not ashamed to admit it. He gave me mustard gas and I didn't have my mask on either. I'm just coming out of it. My one hope now is that the police get in touch with Mr. Johnson before any member of the congregation, including the pastor, gets to him first. I'm just hoping, but I don't care which way it turns out."

Japanes Government Takes Over 14 Liners

Commandeering Of N.Y.K. And
O.S.K. Boats For Siberian
Work Reported

Tokio, August 24.—According to reliable information, 14 liners have been commandeered from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha by the Japanese Government for transporting Japanese troops to Siberia. Nine liners, aggregating 27,245 tons, have been taken from the N.Y.K. and five, aggregating 17,270 tons from the O.S.K. Steamers are expected to be discharged after a few trips, except four or five boats which will be retained for some time to come. Little effect has been caused upon the shipping business on account of the commandeering of these liners. There have been a few cases of shortage of space on services on which the requisitioned steamers were running.

GUY EMPEY IS CAPTAIN

Washington, July 17.—Arthur Guy Empey, who, while serving with the Canadian overseas forces, took part in several important battles in the first years of the war, was yesterday commissioned a captain in the national army. He will be assigned to the adjutant-general's department.

SGT. MARLOWE ESCAPES FROM GUARD HOUSE

Had Been Tried By General
Court Martial And Was
Awaiting Verdict

The following is taken from the North China Star, Tientsin, of August 26:

Some time yesterday morning between the hours of 12 and 6 Regimental Supply Sergeant Robert E. Marlowe escaped from the guard house at the American Barracks and it still at large.

Sgt. Marlowe, who was in confinement on the charge of embezzling 75 pairs of government shoes, quietly walked away from his sentries or escaped through a window last night between midnight and daylight.

Sgt. Marlowe has been in Tientsin for more than three years and held a position of trust and honor during that time. When General Morrison was in command of the 15th, he was made clerk to the judge advocate and later appointed company clerk and first sergeant under General H. Hale. On the first of May he was appointed Regimental Supply Sergeant. It was in that capacity that he was charged with the embezzlement.

As a result of his escape three sentries have been placed in confinement.

Sergeant Marlowe had already been tried by general court-martial but the verdict of the Court had not been announced.

'HAPPY JAPAN'

"Japan seemed to be full up with orders from all parts of the world for all sorts of manufactures," said Mr. H. V. Foy, who recently returned to Sydney from an extended business tour in the East. "The hotels were filled with buyers, especially Americans. The Japanese are improving in the art of manufacturing, the Government superintending everything (sic) that goes out. This system has only recently come into force."

Kobe is described as one of the busiest shipping ports in the world, due to the increase of trade brought about by the war.

The Japanese nation, according to Mr. Foy, seems to work as one individual. "Every town is busy, and everyone is engaged. They are a happy people, and signs of prosperity are everywhere to be seen." Mr. Foy is correct in saying signs of prosperity are everywhere to be seen, says the Japan Chronicle, but recent events have shown that the "everybody's happy" impression was a false one.

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With The American Army In France ☉ News From The Stars And Stripes

Following are some selected items from THE STARS AND STRIPES, official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Force in France. This issue is dated July 12, the latest to reach us. We also reproduce a drawing by C. LeRoy Baldridge, one of the official artists of the American army, who is making a wonderful reputation in France, having been with the French army for a year before being assigned to the American Army.

Telephone Girls Adopt Mascot— Yes, It's A Boy

Taken This Week	
Telephone Girls, G.H.Q.	1
Class of '94, Harvard	1
Co. D—Engrs.	1
Troop C—Cavalry	1
Supply Co.—Inf.	2
Stokes Mortar Gun Platoon, Hqs.	1
Co.—Inf.	1
Lieut. Westel Willoughby	1
Y.M.C.A. Base Hosp. No. 8	1
Chaplain, Base Hosp. No. 8	1
Church of the Redeemer, Buffalo N.Y.	1
Y.M.C.A. Secretaries, Base Sec. No. 1	1
"Engineer Forestry Officer"	1
Major Robt. A. Johnson, E.R.C.	2
Major Orville E. Cain	1
Hqs. Sec. Co. K, 3rd Bn.	1
Army Hqs. Regt.	1
1st Platoon, Co. K, 3rd Bn.—Army Hqs. Regt.	1
Mme. Lebeuf	1
3rd Platoon, Co. K, 3rd Bn.—Army Hqs. Regt.	1
4th Platoon, Co. K, 3rd Bn.—Army Hqs. Regt.	1
Co. M, 3rd Bn.—Army Hqs. Regt.	1
Capt. W. L. Elliot and Thos. E. Hatley, and Lieut. E. C. Barker, A. F. Gravelle and L. O. Dwight	1
Hqs. and Sup. Cos.—Stevensford Regt.	1
Mrs. Wilson Scott, Pottsville, Pa.	1
Previously adopted	331
Total	356

Twenty-four little French war orphans found godfathers in the A.E.F. this week—and one found some godmothers.

Yep, real godmothers in the A.E.F. The interpreter-translator-telephone girls at G.H.Q.—who can take number 12-34 from you and translate it into douse—quatre-vingt six without holding a convention about it or looking in a dictionary or anything—adopted an orphan under The Stars and Stripes plan—a boy, of course.

So one lucky little French lad, whose father died for Liberty, has a whole squad or two of fairy godmothers who can write and talk to him in his own language and otherwise help him over a rough spot in his young life.

The telephone girls were in early this week with their request for an orphan, and gained the distinction of being the first telephone unit of the A.E.F. to become marraines. They were the first of 33 units and individuals to adopt 25 orphans in the week and run the total of the A.E.F. family of fatherless children up to 356.

The biggest bunch of adoptions came in from the 3rd Battalion of the Army Headquarters Regiment. Three platoons and the headquarters section of Company K of this battalion took one each. Company M took another, the Commanding Officer became godfather of a sixth, and five other officers adopted a seventh.

Next, in point of numbers, came the Y.M.C.A. The Y. at Base Hospital No. 8, under the secretaryship of W. I. Kelsey, which previously had taken three orphans through collections made at Sunday services and in the canteen, adopted a fourth, and was the medium for transmitting requests for two others on behalf of the chaplain of Base Hospital No. 2, who took two children, one for himself and one for his church, the Church of the Redeemer, Buffalo, N.Y. This order was followed by a request for a third child from the Y.M.C.A. secretaries of Base Section No. 1, they having previously adopted two.

The sleeveless regiments were represented again and most of the other branches of the service as well. One major took two children on his own account, and there was one request from the State. It came from Mrs. Wilson Scott, of Pottsville, Pa.

—But That 4th In Paris In 1918!

And it shall come to pass in the years to come, when, in various parts of America they are celebrating July 4, with bonfires and parades, some old soldier in the company—a battered old soldier, perhaps, with an empty sleeve to tell his story—is sure to pipe up and say:

"Ah, this is all very well, but you should have been in Paris on that July 4 back in 1918.

"That was the year when our Independence Day was first celebrated by all the free peoples of Europe. That was the greatest Fourth I ever knew or ever hope to know. Those who were in Florence and Rome boasted a festive time. Yes, and at every camp behind our lines, at every port where our troops were pouring in at every town and village in France, there were celebrations.

"There were high jinks, too, in London, with the King, bless his heart, fairly cheering his royal head off at a fast, close baseball game between the Army and the Navy out Chelsea way—our Army, mind you, and our Navy. Then, it must have been no bad thing to have been with the Yanks who celebrated by helping their pals from Australia take the village of Hamel, for you must remember that the Germans had pushed their way quite some distance into France that anxious summer.

"We knew our President was speaking a world-famous speech at

HER BOY, TOO! :: BY C. LE ROY BALDRIDGE



Mount Vernon that day, and we guessed that old New York must be fairly standing on its head with excitement. But all in all, we counted ourselves luckiest who were in Paris that day, for Paris is the heart of France and France was the heart of the war.

"You did not have to read the newspapers to know that there were going to be great things. It was in the air. It was in the flags that began to flutter from every window early in the week, in the extra greeting every passing post gave us, in the friendlier wave and the sweeter smile from every girl in France.

"Certainly it was in the uproarious trucks that came trundling into Paris on the night of the third, bringing fresh from Chateau-Thierry—oh, you've heard of Chateau-Thierry, in school, have you?—well, bringing in

from there a lot of howling young hellions who were so full of jubilation there was no keeping them under cover till time for the great show to commence.

"The morning of the Fourth poured all Paris into the streets. I don't think I ever saw so many flags before. I don't think I ever saw so many flowers. I don't think I ever breathed air that was more stinging with holiday spirit. It was wonderful, undaunted Paris, holding out one hand to America, and with the other mapping her fingers at the German legions drawn up not more than 40 miles from her gates.

"The morning papers all carried the news that the millionth American had sailed for France, and we could not help cheering, for the early spring had known faltering weeks when, in the bottom of our hearts, we won-

dered if America were coming as fast as France had a right to expect.

"I had been in Paris on that other Fourth when a prophetic battalion of Yankee Infantry marched in the parade, but then the total number of our troops in France was not more than 15,000. That had been the Fourth of promise, this was the Fourth of fulfillment. The newspapers hummed with the tidings, and we were all so engrossed we scarcely noticed that the old Sultan of Turkey had celebrated the day by passing unto his fathers.

"To begin with, there were great

goings on in the Place d'Iena, where, underneath the statue of Washington, they renamed the Avenue Trocadero the Avenue du President Wilson. And you know for sure you were at the heart of the world when, all unexpected and unannounced, a car drew up and out got the Premier of Britain and the Premier of Italy to sit them down beside the Premier of France and watch our boys march by.

"So the parade passed in review, passed and turned down the Champs Elysees, which was just as fair to see then as it is today, passed under the arching shade trees to the Place de la Concorde. There were French dragoons, wonderful on their fine horses with drawn sabers. There were French infantry, and the crowd went wild when they saw that from every platoon's bayonet fluttered a small, perky American flag.

"I remember how every hat came off as the American nurses passed, straight and brave and true as steel. Then, to the music of 'Swords and Lances,' down the broad thoroughfare in double column of fours came our own boys, Infantry, Marines, Artillerymen, and all, with their helmets telling whence they had come.

"I can hear the cheering now. Sometimes it seemed to be led by the American wounded, who, fresh from some hospital, stood grinning and waving their unbandaged arms from the curb. And those American soldiers who were able to see in Paris yelled louder than any one else, and there wasn't a man among them, from the highest to the lowest, who would not have given all he had or hoped to be just to be of that bunch that marched that day in the Champs Elysees.

"Overhead, French aviators looped the loop and circled low—now flying straight as an arrow the length of the avenue, now swooping so low that the craning thousands held their breath while the fragile, gaily painted wings seemed almost to graze the towering tree-tops. And the jammed sidewalks were like fountains of flowers, so steady were the streams of roses and hortensias that hurtled up and out into the street, till the columns advanced through a very rain of midsummer petals.

"All morning the skies had been overcast, but just as the parade dissolved in the Place de la Concorde, and the French band, pausing before the high gates of the Tuilleries, struck up the opening bars of 'The Star Spangled Banner,' the sun came

(Continued on Page 15)

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 31, 1918.
Money and Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate,
 @ 5/-=Tls. 4.00
 @ exch. 73.1=Mex. \$6.47
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
 @ 73.1=Mex. \$6.47
 @ 119.1=Mex. \$11.24
 @ 73.1=Mex. \$11.24
 Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.875
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 281
 Copper Cash: per tael 1322
 Native Interest: .15

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 49.6d.
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
 Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 26.61
 Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. \$4.763

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 5/-
 London: Demand 5/01
 India: T.T. 333 1/2
 Paris: Demand 49 1/2
 New York: Demand 119
 New York: Demand 119 1/2
 Hongkong: T.T. 70
 Japan: T.T. 45
 Batavia: T.T. 232 1/2
 Singapore: T.T. 46 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

Nominal
 London: Demand 5/1
 London: 4 m/s. Ctds. 5/2
 London: 4 m/s. Docy. 5/2
 London: 6 m/s. Ctds. 5/2
 London: 6 m/s. Docy. 5/2
 Paris: 6 m/s. Docy. 129 1/2
 New York: 6 m/s. Docy. 129 1/2
 New York: 4 m/s. Docy. 129 1/2

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles
 Roubles 1,250 = Tls. 100
 Roubles 100 (Nom.) = Mex. \$11.00

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RATES FOR AUGUST
 Hk. Tls. 3.75 @ 4/9 1/2
 " 1 @ 64 1/2 France 7.29
 " 0.79 @ 113 1/2 Gold 11
 " 1 @ 46 1/2 Yen 2.38
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.00
 " 1 @ Roubles
 " 1 @ 1.20 Mex. \$1.50

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LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuters Service
 London, August 27.—Today's rubber prices were:
 Plantation First Latex Crepe:
 Spot: 2s. 1 1/4d. paid.
 October to December: 2s. 2 1/4d. paid.
 Tendency of Market: Quiet.
 London, August 28:
 Spot: 2s. 1 1/4d. paid.
 October to December: 2s. 2 1/4d. paid.
 Tendency of Market: Quiet.
 Previous quotation, London, Aug. 26:
 Spot: 2s. 1 1/4d. paid.
 October to December: 2s. 2 1/4d. paid.
 Tendency of Market: Dull.

BAR SILVER

Reuters Service
 London, August 27.—Today's silver prices were:
 Bar Silver Spot: 49 1/2d. Small trade steady.
 London, August 28:
 Bar Silver Spot: 49 1/2d. quiet.
 London, August 24:
 Bar Silver Spot: 49 1/2d. quiet.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, August 31, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Oriental Cotton Tls. 61.00
 Kota Bahru Tls. 4.50
 S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1910 @ Tls. 90.00
 Unofficial
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 156.00
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 157.00 P
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 157.50 Sept.
 Oriental Cotton Tls. 63.00 Sept.
 Anglo Javes Tls. 6.50

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B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

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Statutes approved by the Government in 1918

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Subscribed Capital: \$2,000,000

Paid-Up Capital: \$1,020,000

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN.

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Shanghai Soochow

Peking Wushih

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Hsuehchow Canton

Pengpu Hongkong

Tientsin

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New York, International Banking Corporation.

San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.

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Kobe, Bank of Chosen.

Osaka, Bank of Chosen.

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Reserve Liability of Shareholders: 1,300,000

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Sir Dunstan Carmichael.

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Reserve Fund 26,960,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

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Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Banks:

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Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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Reserve Fund: \$11,000.00

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Telephone: Central 4522.

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Reserve Fund: \$15,000,000

Sterling: \$15,000,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver: 19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-pectors: \$15,000,000

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Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

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81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEWIERSKI, G. CARRERE, managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital: \$541,000.00

Reserve Fund: \$11,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1918): \$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVANK"

Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in tael and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Branch Bund Shanghai

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital: \$80,000,000.00

Paid-Up Capital: 12,570,000.00

Reserve Fund: \$1,390,552.80

Special Reserve Fund: \$1,898,922.88

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Tientsin Shanghai

Changhai Wuhu Ichang

Anking Changsha

Dahly Nanking Kiating

Newchwang Ningpo Fuchow

Harbin Chinkiang Amoy

Kiaow Hsuehchow Canton

Tientsin Soochow Hongkong

Chefoo Wushih Swatow

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2539

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The schools will reopen on Monday, September 2, at 8.30 a.m.

The attention of parents is directed to the following scale of monthly fees:

28 Boone Road.	
Girls over 10 years of age..	\$12
Girls under 10 years of age..	8
Boys under 8 years of age..	8
Kindergarten	5
Extra Subjects:	
Piano	\$5
Shorthand	2
24 Kungling Road.	
Children under 8 years of age	\$8
Kindergarten children	5
28 Avenue Road.	
Girls over 10 years of age..	\$12
Girls under 10 years of age..	8
Boys under 8 years of age..	8
Kindergarten	5

For a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent. and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made.

Admission to the Avenue Road School is restricted to girls under 14 years of age and to boys under 8 years of age. Admission to the Kungling Road School is restricted to girls and boys under 8 years of age.

The Headmistress and Mistresses-in-Charge will be in attendance at the schools for the examination and admission of new pupils from 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, September 5, at 28 Avenue Road, on Friday, September 6, at 28 Boone Road and at 24 Kungling Road.

By order,

E. S. B. ROWE,

Assistant Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 31, 1918.

19151

We Serve the Finest Meals

Obtainable in Shanghai

Our kitchen is not farmed out. All food is prepared under the personal supervision of the proprietress.

We use only first quality meats and provisions. Our private dining rooms contain the finest of linens, silver and cut glass.

Our service is unequalled. Give us a trial.

THE NEW POINT HOTEL
Phone East 301

19083

The Hing Wah Paste Mfg. Company, Limited

Problem of high cost of living solved.

Our Macaroni, Paste Star, Vermicelli in coil and all soup stuffs, etc., are made from the choicest ingredients with the latest foreign-made machinery under the most hygienic conditions.

People living in China should consume the products of local industries, especially food stuffs.

We guarantee our goods are cheaper and fresher than imported goods.

Our goods have been examined and certified by the Hongkong Government Chemist.

Samples on application.

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Telephone Central 3385.

American Express Co.

Head Office, New York

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers, on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kind transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office
10 The Bund

Work is the inevitable condition of human welfare.

EXPERTS IN SKINS
AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.

You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote c.i.f. Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.
Born 1916—Still Existing

Peking Union Medical College

Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisites to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination. Medium of Instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 23, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 30, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919. Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

17697

CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE

At the Lowest Possible Prices.
Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tien-tsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Prices according to quality and size from \$7.50 upwards or, by the square foot, at \$4.50 to \$14.00 per foot. For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom. PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be disappointed to buy; we leave this matter to your judgment.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shansu Road corner. The No. 13

137 PEKING ROAD.
BEWARE of imitation Carpets—purported to be made from camel or sheep's wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.
A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years.
A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

Dr. James Yukiung

Men's Diseases only

Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Y. 232 North Szechuen Road

Special rates to men in uniform.

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE

Continental Import & Export
Company
8 MUSEUM ROAD.

13867

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The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, etc.

BIG STOCK

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FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

THE VERITAS INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Policies issued at lowest current rates. Claims paid on the spot.

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PLEASE LOOK AT
YOUR SHOULDERS

Have They Any Wrinkles?

If you like to have a perfect fit, call on
Henry The Tailor,
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I acquired the art of cutting from an American tailor. A trial is solicited.

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DRINK Sparklis Pure Aerated Water

Order books upon application to

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APPLE CIDER
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SWEET
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&
WHOLESALE

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels
and Stores,

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Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

Wanted for Hankow

A fully qualified Translator, apply with full particulars of past experience etc., and with a specimen of translations in English and Chinese, to

The Audit Department of Salt Revenue, Hankow.

19090

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2681.

Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 26, North Szechuen Road.

TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, lumbago, neuralgia and alcoholic and nicotine poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.

Prof. I. K. SETO,

Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

Silk Market

In their report for week ending August 30, Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows:

White Silk.—The market continues very quiet. Such business as has taken place shows a further decline. Tussahs.—Gold Kiting, Tls. 440. Tussah Filatures.—Red Dragon 1, 2, Tls. 595 av. Grasshopper, B. C., Tls. 530 av. Black Horse 2, 3, Tls. 580 av. Kung Kee Mars 1, Tls. 547 1/2. Tussah New Style.—Common Tls. 557 1/2. Tussah Filatures.—8 coc. Black Double Magpie 1, Tls. 365 av.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows in their report for week ending August 29:

The week's business has been characterized by a keen demand for Cottons, Docks, Wharves and In-

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 21 Miller Road. Tel. North 2361

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Contraception, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

BUBBLING WELL.

September 1st

By Special Request

THE ALASKA FILM

"A Top of the World in Motion"

will be shown tonight

at the

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

Time and Prices as Usual

ISIS THEATRE

Programme for Sunday,

September 1st.

"THE SECRET KINGDOM"

Romantic Serial

Showing To-Night Episodes 13 and 14
Entitled

"THE TRAGIC MASQUE"

"THE PORTRAIT OF A KING"

To-Night Showing Also

The Keystone Screaming Comedies

"ALMOST A KNOCKOUT"

"GAMBLING RUBE"

Matinee Today at 3 p.m.

On Monday, 2nd September.

Showing

"THE SECRET KINGDOM"

Episode 15 and Final.

Commencing in a few days

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

A spectacular serial of colossal thrills and majestic scenes in 18 Episodes.

Coming!

Coming!

The Great Peking Mysteries Co.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT

"THE GINKS"

IN

Novelty, Comedy and Vaudeville

Commencing at 9.30 sharp

Uproarious applause: the roof party raised during
Billy Weston's Spoon Act.

Booking at Robinson Piano Co.

Admission: \$2.00 and \$1.00

SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES

Adults \$1.00 and 50 cts.

Children 60 cts. and 30 cts.

Olympic Theatre

PROGRAMME

September 1st and 2nd

Paramount Bray Pictograph

FANNIE WARD

in

"TENNESSEE'S

PARDNER"

Five Parts

"SOME CHAPERONE"

Comedy

"THE STENOGRAPHERS"

Comedy

SHOWING AT THE

Victoria Theatre

ON

September 1st and 2nd

AND

MATINEE TODAY,

Vivian Martin

In the Five Part Paramount

Feature

"THE RIGHT DIRECTION"

Showing Also

A New Gaumont Graphic

"A LESSON IN LOVE"

Comedy

"A LEAP YEAR TANGLE"

Comedy

Bright
Lights!

Follow the Crowds

Bright
Music!

TO

The Eldorado

"The Home of Refined Dancing"

Prof. Martinez Orchestra

First-Class
Floor!

Everything No. 1

First-Class
Service!

SPECIAL ATTRACTION AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

On Friday, September 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th

PRESENTING THE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR

"GERALDINE FARRAR" IN "TEMPTATION"

A Six Parts Paramount Masterpiece

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 3	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 7	—	San Francisco	China Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 11	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Tonyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Br. C.P.R.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 15	—	Vancouver	R. of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 15	—	Seattle etc.	Fushimi Maru	Br. C.P.R.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 18	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 19	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Araba Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Br. C.P.R.
Oct. 10	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 5	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept. 3	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 7	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 11	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Simbrak	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 15	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Iye Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 19	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 23	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 27	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 31	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 3	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept. 2	—	London, etc.	Kawachi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 2	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept. 1	D.L.	Swatow	Lokang	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 3	10.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Sept. 1	D.L.	Swatow	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 3	4.30	Ningpo	Yenchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 2	—	Poochow	Kiangtse	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 2	4.30	Ningpo	Hsien	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 2	4.30	Ningpo	Hsien Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 3	—	Hongkong	Hsien Ninghsiao	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 3	9.00	Hongkong & Canton	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 4	—	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 4	—	Hongkong	Mexico Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Sept. 6	noon	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Singan	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 6	noon	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 8	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Kailong	Br. B. & S.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept. 1	—	Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinlung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 3	5.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 3	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinlung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 3	—	Newchwang	Irene	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 5	—	Tientsin & Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Sept. 7	D.L.	Autung	Paoing	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 7	3.00	Vladivostok	Simbrak	Rus. R.V.F.	
Sept. 7	10.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Sept. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafu Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 31	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chl. N.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 31	Chefoo	Koonshing	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Aug. 31	Chefoo	Feiching	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 31	Hankow	Kiangshin	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 31	Hankow	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Aug. 31	Hankow	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 31	Wuhu	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 31	Japan	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 31	Japan	Kawachi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 31	Japan	Mitsui Maru	Jap.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 31	D.L. Dairen and Newchwang	Hwah Kuei	Chl. B. & S.	
Aug. 31	10.00 W'wei, Chefoo & Autung	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sangyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chl. N.S.S. Co.	
Aug. 31	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. J. M. Johanner, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, Sept. 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangshin, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Suwo, tons 2,671, Captain Sellar, will leave Tuesday, September 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Kiangwo, tons 2,174 Captain Bennett, will leave on Monday, September 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafu Maru, Captain S. Horo-

kawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tachang, Captain C. C. William, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Sept. 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickward, will leave on Saturday, September 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Sunday, September 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Yingchow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Sept. 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsien, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Monday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOO-

CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imal, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 9 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinkiang, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, September 3, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Mexico Maru, Capt. K. Komiyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Friday, September 6, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Singan, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Friday, September 6, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinlung, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinlung, Capt. H. MacKenzie, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Irene, Captain N. McLean, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, September 3, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Thursday, Sept. 5, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 9 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Paoing, Captain P. R. Purcell, will leave on Saturday, September 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, September 7, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S.S. Siberia Maru, 18,000 tons, Capt. Y. Maki, will be despatched on Tuesday, September 3. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 4 p.m. For Passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on Sunday, September 8. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VANCOUVER B. C. via NAGASAKI and YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on Thursday, September 19. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For SHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Lueny, Nankin, Poyang, Tachang, Tungting, Wuchang and Changking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtse and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Changking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and PEKING via TIENSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungking and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Latter House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, P. O. Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77, Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTER

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

S.S. COLOMBIA Sept. 14

For Hongkong via Manila

S.S. VENEZUELA ... Sept. 21

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed state-rooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers "COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTER

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta

S.S. COLUSA Oct. 10

For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu

S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Sept. 25

S.S. COLUSA Nov. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.

Telephone Central 5050 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Marseilles

For Genoa

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Sept. 7, Sept. 8

"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Imal, Sept. 18, Sept. 19

For Hongkong

"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiyama, Sept. 3 Sept. 4

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin and Dairen

KOHOKU MARU (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Sept. 3 Sept. 5

For Fookien, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,560 tons) Capt. S. Imal, Aug. 30 Sept. 1

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

M. SHIMAMURA, Manager.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Union Building, 4 The Bund

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

Tels. Central 4234 and 4235

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE via VANCOUVER

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama

Empress of Japan Sept. 14

† Key West Sept. 15

Monteagle Oct. 10

Empress of Japan ... Nov. 9

† Cargo Only

* Monteagle calls at Meji

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD

Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON

General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.

Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
* (For Liverpool.)

KANAGAWA MARU	12,500
INABA MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iwasawa	Sept. 15
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. T. Tozawa	Sept. 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi	Sept. 3
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	Sept. 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi	Sept. 13

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKEKISHI MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida	Sept. 14
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida	Sept. 21
TAKEKISHI MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida	Sept. 25

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa	Sept. 8
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Kobe to Seattle

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu	Sept. 13
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FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Sept. 3
KATORI MARU	19,000		Oct. 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		Oct. 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000		Sept. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Oct. 16
AKI MARU	12,500		Nov. 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The L.C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Nankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Kiangsing left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Friday.

The L.C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Kailong will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday and is due at Woosung tomorrow mid-night.

The tender conveying passengers and mails may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty the next morning. The Siberia leaves for San Francisco, via Japan Ports and Honolulu the same afternoon, and the tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 o'clock.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan left Kobe for Shanghai on Friday and is due at Woosung tomorrow.

The tender Alexandra will convey inward passengers and mails to Shanghai, and may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty at 11.30 o'clock the same night.

The Empress of Japan leaves for Hongkong the next morning and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs Jetty at 7 o'clock.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m. Tuesday, September 3, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

The tender Alexander conveying passengers and mails on board the R.M.S. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs Jetty at 7 a.m.

Bobbies In London Strike For More Pay

Quit At Midnight And Hundreds March In Procession Through Streets

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 30.—Several hundred policemen at Bow Street, Westminster and other stations in London and the suburbs struck at midnight, demanding an increase of £1 a week with a bonus of twelve and one-half percent and recognition of the Constables' Union. The men in the Strand District assembled at Waterloo Bridge and marched to Bow Street. Similar scenes occurred elsewhere. Special constables are being called up as substitutes.

LABOR DAY TOMORROW

Tomorrow is Labor Day in the United States and advice are that the celebration this year will be of war-time character throughout with appropriate demonstrations by the thousands engaged in war industries.

The local American Post Office will close at noon in honor of the day.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service
London, August 27.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills.

Tenders for Transfers.—Highest price, 1s. 6d.; Tenders at, 1s. 6d.; Receive, 28%.

Deferred Transfers.—Highest price, 1s. 5 29/32d.; Tenders at, 1s. 5 29/32d.; Receive, 28%.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 6,000,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 4,000,000.

Fire Bells Are Ringing!

—and Mr. Knott Insured says: "Maybe they are going to my house, and I haven't taken out that policy."

We Write
Fire
Insurance

Better see us before it happens

RAVEN TRUST CO., LTD.

INSURANCE

15 Nanking Road. Phone 65

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkoo Road, Shanghai

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket
\$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd February, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 15th September, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the North China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize	\$50,000.
1 Second Prize	10,000.
1 Third Prize	5,000.
2 Fourth Prize	\$2,000 each
2 Fifth Prize	1,000 "
2 Sixth Prize	500 "
10 Seventh Prize	100 "
20 Eighth Prize	50 "
50 Ninth Prize	40 "
800 Tenth Prize	20 "
Each approximate to the First Prize	300 "
Each approximate to the Second Prize	150 "
Each approximate to the Third Prize	100 "
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	18 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize	15 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	12 "
998 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize	10 "
3394 drawn tickets	Total \$125,735.

All prizes won will be given at the office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

1918

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.
of San Francisco

IMPORTERS OF

Steel and Iron Goods of every description, Bars, Angles, Sheets, Plates, Nails, Hoops, Tin Plate, etc., Machinery, Belting, Hardware, Paints, Chemicals, Dyes.

EXPORTERS OF

Chinese Produce, specializing in Oils, Seeds, Ores, Metals, Feathers, Bristles, etc.

Temporary Office:

37-B Canton Road, Shanghai

Telephone,
Central 3083Telegraph Address
"SIMMONS"

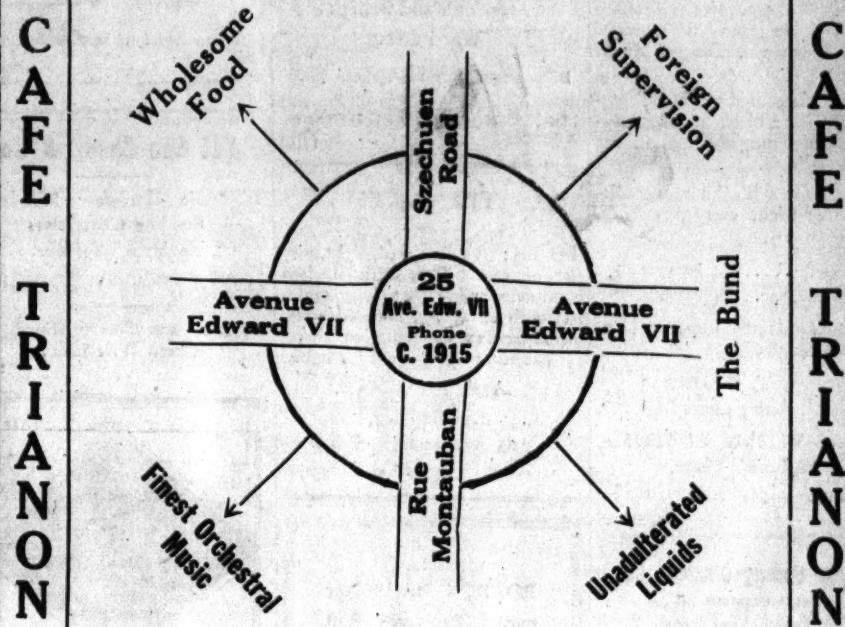
1897

OLIVER
Typewriter
ALWAYS "AT THE FRONT"
IN PEACE AND IN WAR.Since War
broke out
10,000
Oliver
Typewritershave been bought by
H. B. M. Government
for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

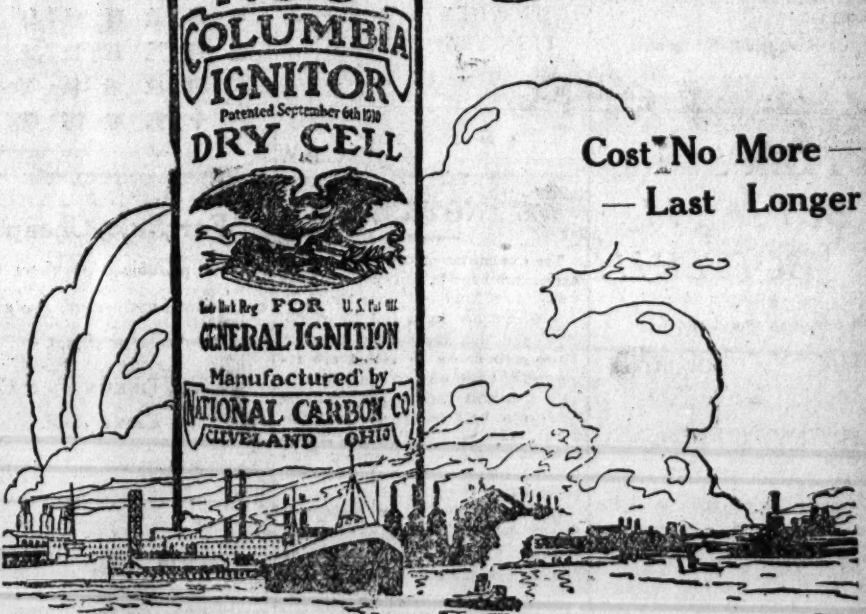
FOUR POINTS ABOUT THE

CAFE TRIANON



NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED

Columbia Batteries

Cost No More
— Last Longer

The Columbia batteries are sold in every part of the world; they are the same dependable batteries, ready for hard work on telephones, bells, motor cars or engines.

The Columbia batteries shipped to China have been especially prepared to withstand the moisture of this climate. They are moisture-proof.

CAUTION: The Columbia Cell is being imitated locally. Inspect the article you buy carefully and be sure you get the genuine Columbia.

From Dealers
or from

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai

Telephone 778

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

Notice To Mariners, No. 666.

China Sea.

Shanghai District—Yangtze River.

Entrance to the Whangpoo-Lismore Flats.

Lismore Light—boat discontinued; Light-buoy established.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lismore Light-boat, moored off the northern edge of the Lismore Flats, southern side of the entrance to the Whangpoo, Yangtze River, has been discontinued.

In its place a black buoy, gas-lighted, with a black spherical day-mark surmounting the lantern has been established.

This Buoy will exhibit an occulting White Light every 8 seconds, thus:—

Light 4 seconds.
Eclipse 4 seconds.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Acting Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 31st August, 1918.

19155

Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Sales Department
P474 Nanking Road.

WANTED: A reliable young Chinese salesman and collector with business experience. Please apply Loh Wen Tsong, between 6 and 7 p.m.

19145

WANTED:—Practical men to superintend various lines of work in large building operations in Peking:

- One Supt. of Plastering
- One Supt. of Interior Marble & Tile
- One Supt. of Painting
- One Supt. of Woodworking Shop
- One Supt. of Plumbing
- One Supt. of Steam Fitting

Address application, stating age, experience, married or single and salary expected to:

Construction Department,
Union Medical College, Peking.

19121

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!

Fresh Butter in one-lb. pats.

"DAISY" BRAND
and

"MEADOW" BRAND

may be obtained from all leading storekeepers in Shanghai and the principal Outports. Shipped to Outports packed in pure machine made ice.

Finest Butter in 2 lb. (nom) tins
Finest Australian

"BULLFINCH" BRAND
and

"RED FEATHER" BRAND

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 246. 6 Peking Road.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 17

WAR FUND DANCE

AND

Vaudeville Entertainment

September 10th

ASTOR GRILL ROOMS

SPECIAL DINNER

Opening of New Ball Room

Entire Proceeds to
American and British
War Funds

Dinner from 8 p.m. Tickets \$3.00

First Class Orchestra in attendance

19156

TO LET

TO Let: Unfurnished, light, airy flat of two rooms, with modern bathrooms and kitchen, fully equipped with all fitting, rent moderate, including electric installation, piping for gas stove and current for lights.

Apply to

Ben Building,
25 Avenue Edward VII.
Phone Central 1930.

BOSTON terrier for sale. Registered in American Kennel Club Stud Book. Two years old, in sound health and perfectly marked. If you want to own a bench winner here is your opportunity. Address Box No. 294, THE CHINA PRESS.

19092

NOTICE

From September 1st, 1918, the office hours of the

YOUROVETA HOME & FOREIGN TRADE CO., INC.

15 Avenue Edward VII
will be from

9 to 12 and 2 to 5.

19137

NOTICE

The Committee of the Oheli Molais Synagogue begs to announce that the well known Russian Cantor Mr. E. M. Frankl, assisted by a full Choir, will officiate during the coming holidays. Those who desire to attend are requested to reserve seats in advance, as only a limited number are available. Seats can be reserved at the Synagogue, 42 Whangpoo Road any day between 5 to 6 p.m. commencing September 1. Only those having tickets will be admitted.

Services in the above Synagogue will be held as follows:

Sat. Aug. 31. Shellooth 11.30 p.m.
Thurs. Sept. 5. Shellooth 11.30 p.m.

ROSH-HASHUNA

Fri. Sept. 6th. Mahrehv 6 p.m.
Sat. " 7th. Shahrileth 8 a.m.
" " " Masaph 9.30 a.m.
" " " Minha 5 p.m.
" " " Maharehv 6.15 p.m.
Sun. " 8th. Shahrileth 8 a.m.
" " " Masaph 9.30 a.m.
" " " Minha 5 p.m.

19125

BILL SMITH

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.



ASK BILL!

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and
Green Wire Cloth.

17987



Position Wanted

SOAP Expert. Will erect modern factory and make all soaps, and recovery of glycerine, money making proposition. Apply "Soap," Box 1443 P. Office, Manila.

三政商附肥營茲
號局致屬皂造有
信第小品並時製
箱一呂有能式造
"Soap"千宋意化肥肥
可西孟聘煉皂皂
也百尾請蜜廠專
四拉者糖製家
十部可等造能

19099

For Sale Cheap

A few portable typewriters very convenient for travelers, also a few good new office machines.

MARCO, FINKELSTEIN & Co.

35 Canton Road.

19132

Russian Lady Dentist

Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road,

Time 9-12 : 2-6

Tel. 1916.

17867

MILD STEEL ROUNDS

COMPETE ASSORTMENT IN STOCK
Sizes 1/4 inch to 8 inch diameter.

Quantities and Prices on Application to

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG-LEE & SONS)

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, etc.

A 1299 BROADWAY

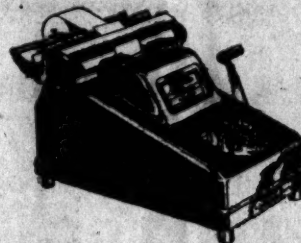
Tel. N. 1468

Mr. TAIPAN

(You can get 200%)

more work done when you use mechanical aid and, in these times when good help is scarce, you should give office force all the mechanical aid possible, especially when you know that aid to be absolutely correct and more efficient than the best man in your office. Let us demonstrate to you our figuring aids. We have machines for all purposes and will gladly put due in your office on trial.

Let us prove our statement before you buy.



Telephone Central 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Telephone Central 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Stewart Motor-Driven

WARNING ==
SIGNAL



Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm, elbow or finger.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 222

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT: Two large light rooms for office, Central location, ready for occupancy September 1st. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

19165

TO LET: 6 Foochow Road and 51 Szechuen Road, corner. Formerly German Post Office vacant on ground floor 8 spacious rooms for offices, first-floor has 6 rooms and second has 10 rooms, these floors have large rooms, with all convenience equipments for office or residential purpose. Inspection 9 to 3. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

19166

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Small unfurnished flat, clean, comfortable and compact—a hundred yards from the Bund near the Garden Bridge. Apply to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS.

19104

TO LET, 9 Tsongchow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, 6 roomed residence. Rent Tels 60. Apply premises for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

19162

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside tram. Rent Tels 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

19163

TO LET: Very high-class 10 roomed residence in Avenue Joffre, modern bath, tennis, garage. Rent Tels 150. For further particulars and permission to inspect, apply to J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

19164

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 17

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 432.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

British Home, to let from Sept. 1st one cheerful bed-room with bath-room attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, also one front attic room. Table boarder accommodation. Apply Mrs. G. Follock.

WESTERN DISTRICT: To let with board, nicely furnished single and double rooms, suitable for married couples and bachelors. Moderate terms, tennis, telephone and stabling. Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

19177 S.1

TO LET: Western district, flat of three rooms comfortably furnished detached house, facing south. Board optional. Apply to Box 323, THE CHINA PRESS.

19154 S.1

TO LET: In Central location near Bund, two very cheerful airy well-furnished and newly painted single bedrooms, bathroom attached. Good board and attendance. \$70. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.

19114

TO LET: With excellent board and attendance, a well-furnished double bedroom, bathroom attached. Good Central location. Telephone and lift. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.

19114

TO LET: Nice rooms in Russian private family, with or without board. Vacancy for boarders. Apply 18 Range Road.

19144 S.6

TO LET: A well-furnished room with bathroom on 1st floor also attic room at moderate terms. British Home. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

19128 S.1

FLAT: Of two rooms, bath and kitchen, or two single rooms to let, cool and airy. Apply at 89A Broadway.

19071 S.3

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Stenographer and typewriter by a long established American firm. State experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS.

19176 S.1

WANTED: For Peking office, experienced foreign stenographer with knowledge of bookkeeping. State age, nationality, experience and salary expected. Reply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

19157 S.3

WANTED: Editor for Anglo-American Weekly in Vladivostok. Apply to Box 321, THE CHINA PRESS.

19148 S.3

WANTED: Experienced man to take charge of Engineering Department of a large American Importing Firm. One having practical and technical knowledge of general machinery lines, including textile and knitting machinery. Must be experienced. Apply to Box 319, THE CHINA PRESS.

19147 S.1

WANTED: By American Importing Firm, experienced man with general knowledge of miscellaneous imports into China and local trading conditions. Only persons with several years' experience need apply. Reply to Box 320, THE CHINA PRESS.

19147 S.1

WANTED: American male stenographer for position open Oct. 1. Excellent salary and prospects. Apply to Box 310, THE CHINA PRESS.

19120 S.4

WANTED: Young man, Portuguese, good stenographer and typist, one who understands shipping and Customs work. Good opportunity for a young man who can make himself generally useful. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.

19091 S.1

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH: Private conversation lessons by French lady, easy method also evening classes. October. Translations. 17 Nanking Road, top floor.

19115

PIANO and MANDOLIN: Lady teacher desires to have a few more pupils. Moderate charges. For particulars apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.

19106 S.1

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: Five or six roomed modern furnished house from September 15th. Western district or French Concession preferred. Apply to Box 318, THE CHINA PRESS.

19146 S.1

WANTED: A four or five roomed house, must have bath, Hongkew district. Will take over lease. Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.

19092 S.1

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: By young gentleman, room with or without board, in private family. Central district preferred. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

19141 S.1

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN with considerable journalistic experience, wants position as editor or assistant editor of daily or weekly paper. Apply to "Journalist," THE CHINA PRESS.

19160 S.2

WANTED: By a competent book-keeper extra work after office hours. Thoroughly conversant with the latest system of American accountancy and holds first-class testimonials. Moderate terms. Please apply to Box 316, THE CHINA PRESS.

19142 S.3

WANTED: Clerical work of any description after office hours. Knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Remuneration no consideration. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

19128 S.6

WANTED: Position by young business man (neutral). Good salesman, speaking English, French, Dutch fluently. References and security. Apply to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS.

19131 S.1

RHEUMATISM rapidly cured by a medical student. New method, results guaranteed. Highest testimonials furnished, compensation by agreement. Apply by letter to N. J. Tock, 47 Ward Road.

19107

Exchange and Mart

WANTED: One baby motor-cycle 2 1/2 h.p. must be in very good condition. Please apply with price and state of what make. Apply to Box 325, THE CHINA PRESS.

19159 S.3

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

19167

FOR SALE: Harley-Davidson, single cylinder. Perfect condition and order. Lamp, horn, tools, one new tyre. Bargain. Apply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

19143 S.3

FOR SALE: A pair of police dog pups 5 weeks old for Tls. 60 only. Parents pedigreed, prize winners from Europe. Lovely condition. Apply to Box 322, THE CHINA PRESS.

19150 S.2

FOR SALE: First-class road-house, excellent clientele, terms to purchaser. Present owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.

19087 S.1

Very Criss-Cross Romance of Miss Houston and her Gallant Captain

Love's
Two-Year
Game of
Tag with a
Pair of
Loving
Hearts and
How at Last
They Were
Joined After
Many Dis-
appointments

EVERY man knows how baffled, annoyed and for the nonce helpless he feels when he arranges to meet and journey with his sweetheart or wife, and releases the train on which he knows she is.

He watches the train flee around a curve and shake its last car at him in contemptuous farewell. What shall he do? Wait at the station for her and expect either a message from her or her return in person?

Should he take the next train and stop at the first station at which her train would stop, trusting that she would have gotten off at that station and awaited news of him? But how did he know she would stop at the next station? He inquires about the length of the stop. Two minutes. Not enough time to have a message delivered and enable her to get her lovely self and too abundant baggage off the train, even assuming that the station attaches are nimble.

If he start in pursuit of her he may pass her on her returning way. What shall he do? It is a problem to cause tumult and profanity, even in times of peace. But in this time of war trains do not run on their old smooth, schedule time. He does not know what to do, but his impatience and sense of futility, his desire to do anything rather than stand and wait, generally start him on a game of hide and seek, in pursuit of the loved one. But on hand, with telegraph stations and railway stations occasionally offering aid and pause there is hope that in a few hours or days the separated ones will reach each other's arms.

But with the Atlantic Ocean intervening, and the voluminous red tape of war unraveling reluctantly and tangling almost hopelessly, the beautiful Southern girl, Jane Houston, and her British soldier fiancé, Captain A. James Widdecombe, tried for two and a half years to marry. Always eager for the nuptials, they crossed and recrossed the ocean in their game of love's hide and seek. When each secretly feared that the little god of love had successfully plotted against them the pursuit ended.

Together they had circumvented martial precedent, international procedure, transatlantic time tables and midocean storms. They stood, recently, before a prim little registrar in a dingy London office and were married. When the long deferred ceremony was completed the registrar said: "I have the honor to tell you that you have been married on the same spot and by the same official who joined Doris Keane and her actor husband in wedlock."

At the changing battle front in France, in the smart restaurants in London and along the Rialto in New York they are making characteristic comments upon this long love chase across the seas. "Captain Widdecombe got her at last. By Jove, he deserves her."

"They say the girl Jimmy Widdecombe tried to marry for nearly three years is an American. Very best type. From the South. I hear there's mention of Anne Boleyn in her family tree. That's ripping."

A letter from the bride to New York friends tells the story of the last stages of the long cross-seas chase.

"My fiancé, as you remember, asked for



A Profile Picture of Mrs. Widdecombe.

from Mississippi and the English actor were playing, she Lady Plymdale and he Lord Dombey, in "Lady Windermere's Fan," with Miss Anglin, that they met and were magnets to each other.

Two months after his service began at the French front he cabled, "I have been promised a four-day leave in the Spring. If you will come over we can be married."

Obstacles began to rear their heads. "Will you release me?" she asked of a manager with whom she had signed a contract for next season.

"Then I will go over and get married and come back in time to fill my contract," she said.

But she reckoned without passports. Five Senators, friends of her father's, were set at the task. But their labors with that potent instrument called "influence" did not avail to secure the passports before the next sailing. When at last they came much precious time had passed. One hour before the steamship was to sail the passports had not arrived. She left the house saying, "I will be on the boat and at the dock and will try to go anyway. But if my passports arrive send them after me." Ten minutes before sailing time a freckled messenger boy arrived waving the document and his tousled red head.

But the elements conspired against the lovers. The first half of the voyage was calm as happy love. The third quarter was lowering. The fourth was tempestuous. Miss Jane Houston, though it was her first crossing, did not fear the storm. But her heart quailed when she heard the captain, from his place at the head of the rocking table upon which the dishes had been chained, say, "We'll be two days late in landing."

At Falmouth a dejected, seasick American beauty landed. Her greeting was a cable from France. "Detained at camp. Go to Ernest Denny's in London." Two hours from London the train was abruptly halted.

"Zeppelins about. All lights out," called the guard.

In darkness the American girl walked about, accompanied by an English nurse. She knew the precious hours were being wasted and she could do nothing but await the unfolding of events. Next morning Mrs. Denny, wife of the playwright, clasped her in her arms.

"There are two letters and seventeen telegrams awaiting you," she said. "They will explain everything." They did, with terrible clarity. The soldier lover's four days leave had expired. The delays in securing passports and the storm at sea had consumed the hours granted him. He had been compelled to return to France.

"Then there's nothing to do but take the next boat back to America," mourned the bride who had arrived too late. After a day spent in sighing she sailed back on the ship that had brought her to Falmouth.

Ensnared one futile attempt after another. He tried to meet her in Canada for the nuptials. She passed him in mid-ocean on her way to London. The wireless that might have apprised the anxious lovers of their nearness could not be used lest the enemy lurking in the deep might intercept the message and rise and destroy them and several hundred others.

Several leaves of absence were permitted him, but before the bride could arrive the leaves had expired. The passports were refused because war is a stern master, and girls fleeing across the ocean to marry take up space and are in the way of soldiers bent on conquering the foe. Mars is impatient with Venus. Even Neptune holds her back.

Miss Houston tried to enlist as a Red Cross nurse. The time for training was too long to serve her purpose to reach her impatient lover.

After her own country entered the war the girl's hopes of crossing grew less. But another of the score of cables raising drooping hopes arrived.

"Am trying to get leave to go to Paris. Can you come?"

"Will try, of course," was the return message.

"Can't go to Paris. Will try for London. Better come."

These were the preamble to the final and successful effort. And so, after two and a half years of trying to get married they have succeeded. He in the trenches somewhere in France, she as nurse for wounded American officers in London, are hoping for the end of the war when they will resume their interrupted honeymoon.

Miss Houston, Now Miss Widdecombe, Whose Determined Efforts to Join Her Gallant Soldier Have at Last Been Rewarded by Success—and Above, on the Left, Captain Widdecombe.

leave to go to Paris. He could not get this and had to wait a long time to get another leave to go to London. He'd had several already, you know, to go there to marry me. His cable that he had been promised London leave arrived just after I opened with the play 'The Indestructible Wife,' at the Hudson Theatre in New York. I wrote my notice at once, but as I was going to place it in the letterbox of the management I saw the notice posted up that the play was to close.

"Forthwith and immediately I telegraphed to my ever-ready-to-serve friends in Washington, the two Senators who are friends of papa's. They managed to push through my appeal for passports and the next week I sailed on the St. Louis. We arrived in eight days, quite an unusual accomplishment in war times. There were only eight women on board, and three of them were going over to be married.

"While we were in the danger zone we had a fright. A wild, loud discharge of guns and the rocking of the vessel made us believe that we had been torpedoed. But it turned out to be only the target practice of our own dear U. S. A. boys. It was great to watch the shells shoot through the water and find their mark, which was a target built to resemble a periscope.

"We landed in Liverpool and had an awful night on one of England's worst types of antiquated conveyances, commonly known as a train, but resembling far more some seagoing old hack. All of the good trains have been transferred to France for conveying troops. I was shut up in a compartment intended for eight persons, but serving for twelve. Nine of these insisted upon smoking all night. "Friends rescued me from this moving

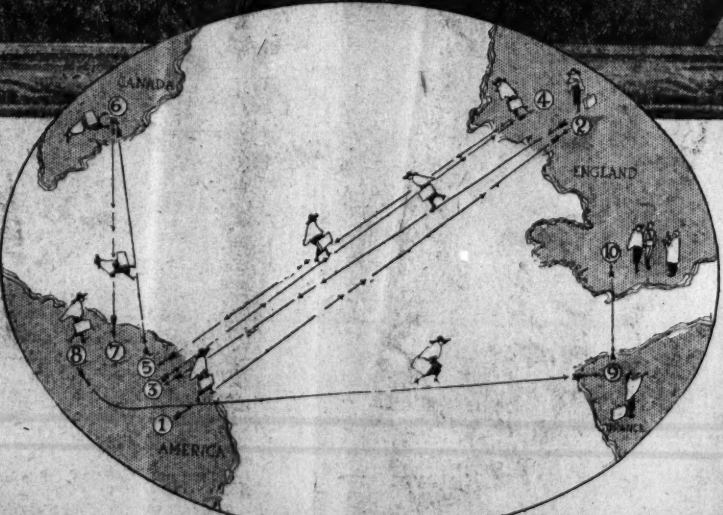


Chart of the Troubled Progress of Miss Houston in Trying to Join Her Lover for the Wedding Ceremony.

(1) She Starts for England to Wed Her Lover. Finding That He Has Been Ordered to the Front She (2) Returns Disconsolately to America, There to Be Met with the News That He Has Gone to London and (3) Starts Back Again to London, Finding on Route the Captain Who Has Been Ordered to Canada. She Rushes Back (4) to America, and (5) Makes Her Way to Canada to Meet Her Soldier. But He Has Sailed to England, and (6) She Returns (7) to New York Again. There (8) in Response to a Cable She Rushes to France and (9) Finds to Her Dispair That He Is in England. But a Swift Boat at Last Carries Her Over the Channel, and After Many Vicissitudes They Are Wed (10).

Black Hole of Calcutta when we arrived in London. I then began the weary task of waiting for him to arrive from France. He came just one week later, having postponed his leave in order not again to miss me. He came straight to my hotel from the station, a real soldier, with his kit on his back, his knapsack and 'tin hat,' as the Tommies call it, hanging at one side and numerous other articles draped about his person, not forgetting the ever evident walking cane which the Englishman carries even into battle.

"Can you picture a very excited girl lost in that wilderness of khaki and brass buttons?"

"There was so much to be said after two and a half long years of parting and trying to meet and marry that for a long time we just looked at each other and said nothing."

"That day and the next were spent in cutting red tape. Take my word for it, it's

"The solemnity of the ceremony was saved by an unusual incident, one unique in the registrar's office. That was my prompt refusal to obey any man on earth. The registrar gasped. My soon-to-be husband laughed and said, 'Leave it out and go on' and the threatened wedding proceeded. We had sneaked away from all our friends for the solemn moment that turned out not at all solemn after all. My revolt turned it into comedy. The little old registrar said his office had never heard such gay laughter as ours at the 'obey' scene."

"Our friends got hold of us later, though, and at one o'clock gave us a wedding breakfast. We remained in London during the twelve days we had left for travelling is so difficult now that we didn't want to be bothered going anywhere. Except for two weekends spent in quaint old places on the Thames we passed the remainder of the time roaming about London."

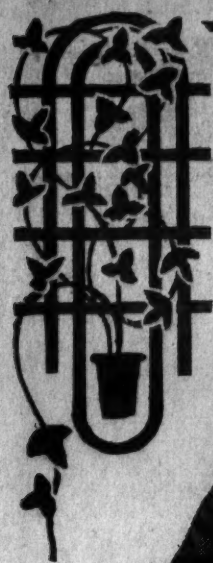
"But the fateful day of parting came all too soon and on the morning of March 27, in the cold gray dawn, foggy of course, I helped my warrior gird on his armor and went with him to the station where the troop trains leave for France."

"It was a ghastly experience, but I was not alone. There were many women there sending their nearest and dearest off to that bedlam of hell out there. And together we stood on the platform and waved a silent good-bye as the train drew out and went around the curve and immediately was lost to sight. Then as silently we all turned and went in our various directions. I with the realization that my first actual role of tragedy had only just been played."

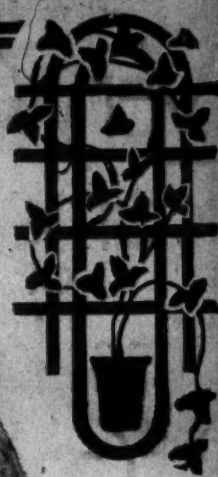
"Since, I've been waiting with a heavy ache in my heart for his letters, and filling in the long time between with war work. First I worked in a canteen for Australian soldiers and now for some time I've been helping in a hospital for American officers. It's a wonderful feeling to be in such close touch with our own boys who have suffered so terribly at the hand of the horrible Hun. Every day I work at least six hours."

This is the sequel of the love chase that has been called the match that Margaret Anglin made. It was while the young girl

Dresses for Indoors and Out



An Afternoon
Costume,
Smart but Simple,
and Suitable
for Less Formal
Functions



A Midsummer
Walking Suit
That Has the
New Touches
Necessary for
Smartness in a
Street Costume

A Combination
of Chiffon,
Silk
and Organdie
in an
Afternoon
Robe
More
Fete-Like
Than
Its
Companion



By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

THE group of pictures on this page represents some of the simpler creations for indoor and outdoor wear for this Summer.

Simplest of all is the walking suit, which is the dernier cri in street costumes. Of light weight, little draped duvetyn, it has the slightly trousered effect denoted by the line of buttons at the belt line. A moderately wide belt confines the slight fullness at the side. Wide, falling pockets, negligible as to utility, are indispensable as a note of the up-to-day walking suit.

The skirt is slightly full about the hips and knees, but scant at the ankles, yet of sufficient width to afford convenience in walking.

The coat, straight and short, is of the same cloth as the skirt. It has a waistcoat of white linen, with buttonholes and front finished by binding of black silk.

The blouse is of finest batiste, elaborately trimmed with tucks and defined by drawn work. Insets of embroidered flit add greater elaborateness to the blouse, yet a softly rolling collar, opening into a deep V in front, lends an out-of-door air to the deliciously cool looking waist.

The skirt, save for the pockets, is devoid of trimming. Yet the costume is far from severe. It has a distinctly "dressy" effect. The sleeves are long, according to the latest edict. Even to the detail of the high white boots, with crushable, wrinkled tops, the ensemble is smart.

An extremely simple afternoon gown follows this. Yet simple as it is, it has the newest touches that make for smartness. The sleeves of its broad, loosely gathered crepe bodice are so long that they hang over the back of the hands. It is over a chemisette

lining of flesh-colored chiffon, lace edged and ribbon run. A broad revers effect is secured by white satin folds extending from shoulder to girdle. Beneath a broad girdle is gathered full, sideways drapery of the crepe graduated from a point at the hem on one side to above knee length on the other. A silk selvedge edge forms a rich, natural trimming. This skirt is narrow and without trimming. It is of the new and decorous ankle length. The low white shoes and the wreath of ribbon rucking on the hat brim give fete touches to the simple costume.

More elaborate than either of the others is the quaint robe shown in the third picture. The foundation is a straight slip of chiffon, with wide, straight, untrimmed sleeves. Over this is worn a tunic, the upper part of which

is of heavy silk, the skirt portion being of silk organdie in an elaborate design of varicolored flowers. This tunic, parting slightly at the front, falls to the hem at the sides and back. A girdle, straight and narrow, is worn high. A large silk tassel depends from one of the folds in front.

Midsummer gowns are of infinite variety, according to the taste and purse of the wearer. In colors they incline to the soberer shades, even as war has sobered the mood of the wearer. As laughter and smiles have lessened under the cloud of war, we see fewer brilliant shades. Less of cerise and

pink and gorgeous blues is seen. Champagne or biscuit shades and black and blue are dominant.

But their combinations are infinite. The endeavor to introduce flowered and dotted stuffs is marked. The polka dot is seen in the wardrobe of every smartly dressed woman. If she is too stout or of taste too subdued to wear a frock of this striking combination of white and black or blue, she has a cloak lined with it. Or polka dot silk manifests itself in a sash or a girdle and in collar and cuffs.

Plaids are more popular than usual. Every one who can wear them does so, and every one who cannot wishes she could. Naturally plaids are barred to the woman who is short and plump, save as trimming or relief for a dark gown. A dark silk combined with a plentiful amount of plaid in fall colors

LADY DUFF GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women. Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

is a pleasing novelty. A dark green silk, for example, is wedded with plaid silk in which dull yellows and dim reds are combined. A dark blue silk associates harmoniously with a plaid design of which the dark blue silk is the base and reds, greens and blues are the relief. But from this season it can be said with candor that violent colors are absent.

For the vividly colored, vibrant, highly individualized woman the prevailing biscuit shades are an excellent foil. A brilliant brunette whom I saw at a tea last week looked exquisite in her one-piece robe of cool, creamy brown silk, that suggested a mixture of one-fourth coffee and three-fourths milk. The gown was a frame for her splendid self, a mere background for a sprightly dark beauty. There was not in all that neutral colored costume one flash of color, because with admirable taste the handsome brunette chose to herself be the glow and flash of color.

But I deplore the wearing by neutral tinted women of colorless shades. If a woman be of colorless personality, she should remedy the lack by the introduction of vivid color notes into her costume. Yet because some manufacturers have made stuffs in these colors and wish to sell them, and because some women becomingly wear them, I see faintly tinted women, wan and freckled, their hair, their skin, even their freckles of one tint, blending into a biscuit colored gown. And were I to say to such a woman what I think of her choice of a costume I should be considered impolite. If I said it of her I should be classed with backbiters.

If they would only desist! A biscuit colored frock on a biscuit colored woman violates the law of dress, suitability to personal type and to the occasion. Biscuit color is too susceptible to dust to be suitable to many occasions, and it is never suitable for a colorless type of woman.



AUTOMOBILES



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1918

Mistakes Automobile Drivers Make In The Use Of The Clutch

The automobile driver who constantly slips the clutch while it is in use is courting danger.

He is increasing the wear on the clutch tenfold, and eventually it will not hold at all.

The function of the clutch is to connect and disconnect the engine and the transmission at the will of the operator.

This is necessary for the shifting of gears to prevent grinding or stripping.

When the clutch is engaged it should be engaged gently to avoid the possibility of breakings some part of the transmission.

Strain Greatest At Start

This caution applies particularly to the low speed, when starting the car from a standstill, for the strain is then greatest.

As the clutch is engaged the accelerator pedal must be depressed slightly, to give the engine sufficient power to carry the load.

As the clutch takes hold it must do so smoothly, gradually increasing its momentum until it moves at the same speed as the flywheel.

It is evident from this that the clutch slips first and holds afterward.

Slipping in this manner is a necessary evil, since it causes the lining to wear out in time; and the length of time depends wholly on the driver.

A serious mistake that many drivers make is to drive with the feet on the clutch and brake pedals.

The clutch is unconsciously slightly released in this manner, causing almost constant slipping, and the car will lack speed.

To overcome this the driver feeds more gas, which causes the engine to overheat and wastes the gasoline without increasing the speed to any appreciable extent.

Slipping the clutch intentionally usually is done to avoid shifting gears.

The car may be approaching a block in the traffic which probably will open up it, it does not arrive too soon.

If throttled down too far the engine will stall.

If shifted to second gear it may cause delay.

Use Shift Gears

Many drivers dislike to shift gears apparently for no other reason than that they dislike it, forgetting that the gear mechanism was provided just for such occasions.

A third method is to allow the car to coast by throwing out the clutch and then engaging it again.

This gives an intermittent motion to the car to which drivers object, but it is nevertheless superior to the method of slipping the clutch, driving the car at a speed intermediate between high and second. This should never be done.

Either stay in high, or change to second, or stop.

ease. In an emergency it ought to be able to stop within twenty feet on a level, dry road. To realize what this means, consider that an ordinary, medium-sized four or light six is about twelve feet long over all.

A normal quick stop should therefore be made in a trifle over three car lengths; an emergency stop in less than two. It is not enough, however, that the car must be able to stop in this space when purchased.

It must remain able to do this. The number of cars which have seen a few months of service whose brakes are below normal effectiveness is alarming. Speed limits have been an utter failure in preventing motor accidents and the reason is plain.

The danger of a carelessly or incompetently operated motor car is not in the speed at which it runs, but in the distance required to bring it to a halt. A car with ineffective brakes is more dangerous at ten miles an hour than one in proper condition is at forty.

"In spite of their importance and frequent neglect, brakes are one of the simplest elements of the car and one of the easiest parts to take care of and keep in adjustment. When bears against the revolving drum of the rear wheels, on the outside of the same drums or outside or inside a drum on the driveshaft, the motor car brake is simply a shoe which bears against the revolving drum and depends upon just two things for its ability to stop its motion.

These are pressure and coefficient of friction. The latter term is engineering slang for what practical tongued people might call cling. It is easier to rub the nail of the finger over this page than the tip because the coefficient of friction of the tip is greater than that of the nail. Similarly, if pressure is brought to bear on the finger, with neither nail nor tip in contact with the page, as the resistance to motion is correspondingly increased.

The pressure on the brake is produced by the mechanism which is actuated by the pedal or lever manipulated by the driver. The friction coefficient is a natural property of the asbestos-copper fabric

with which the shoe is faced, or as more usually expressed, is lined.

"On the external brakes this pressure is applied by contraction of a flexible band or rigid shoes and on internal types by expanding rigid shoes. The manual operation of the controls requires that there be a great leverage on the brake.

This may multiply the power of the person driving the car several hundred times, so that fifty-pound pressure on the brake pedal becomes 1,000, perhaps, on the surface of the brake. As the pressure is increased, so must the travel or movement be decreased, so that if the brake pedal is pushed five inches the brake shoes themselves will move only the fraction of an inch. Now if the brake lining wears there will eventually come a time when the pedal will strike the floorboard or the lever the end of its quadrant before sufficient pressure can be exerted on the brake. That is when adjustment becomes imperative, for when this state of things transpires

it will no longer be possible to apply the brakes effectively.

"After a few adjustments to take up this wear, some of which will be in the brake connections as well as in the lining itself, there will come a time when further adjustments no longer avail. This is the time when one of two things has probably come about. Either the brake-lining is worn out or rendered useless through glazing or soaking with oil, thus losing its friction coefficient; or the limit of adjustment has been reached."

Goodyear Girls Make Soldier Scrapbooks

Girls of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, not content with the prominent part they are playing in speeding up production of many kinds of rubber products, necessary to the winning of the war, are now industriously employed, outside their regular working hours, in making scrap-books for our soldiers, confined in hospitals in France.

The idea of furnishing these books to afford the soldiers a bit of good cheer during the long weary hours of their convalescence, originated with Rudyard Kipling, the noted author, who first interested the girls of England in making scrap-books for the Tommies.

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Efficiency Of The Brakes A Highly Important Thing

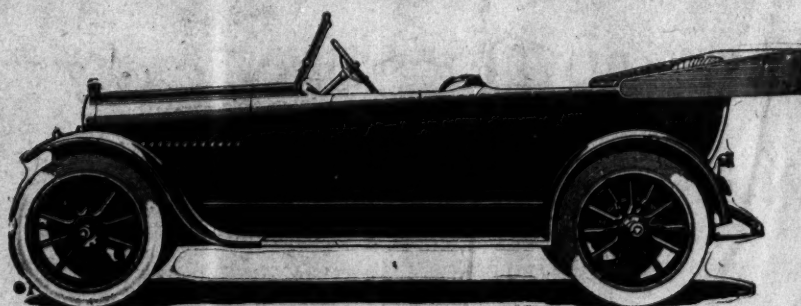
Stopping is the most important function of the motor car from the standpoint of safety, which is the most important standpoint to be considered. If there is anything which should never be taken for granted and yet which universally is taken for granted by buyers of passenger cars it is the brakes.

Salesmen are called upon to demonstrate every quality that a motor

car should have but its simple ability to stop. Acceleration, quietness, ease of riding, economy, accessibility, locks, appointments, ease of starting and so on are the watch-words of the present-day buyer.

"How many ask the demonstrator to stop his car from thirty miles an hour in less than thirty feet? queries Merrill C. Horine in Motor Life. "A good car should be able to do so with

THE HUDSON SUPER-SIX



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The first function of the Super Six is to give satisfaction through performance. *It does.* The methods of its construction, the service that goes with it, and the excellence of materials in it, evolve a car which **MUST** give the utmost in satisfaction.

That's why—during the past year the number of SUPER-SIX owners has almost doubled.

BUY YOUR SUPER-SIX NOW

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Central 322

Half-Million Cars in Europe

The number of motor cars in use in Europe is 522,112, according to figures compiled by the Fiat Press Bureau. It is not surprising to find that Great Britain heads the list with 171,607 cars for 1917, our enemy the Hun coming second with 95,000 cars in 1914, the last year for which statistics are available. France is third on the list with Italy fourth.

While of interest, these figures will be modified by the war. Generally the returns are for touring cars only, and do not comprise lorries and motorcycles. England's returns are lower for 1917 than they were for 1914. Yet England has added very considerably to her number of commercial motors by reason of the war. The French returns are always on the under side, being based on actual taxes paid and not including taxis, lorries, or motorcycles. Before the war the actual number of privately owned motor vehicles in France was about 115,000. Since then it is estimated that France has imported or built 80,000 war motors. (The principal battlefield being in France, there are actually more motor vehicles in that country at the present moment than in any other in Europe, for in addition to those of the French army they com-

Country.	Number of cars.	Year.	Population.	No. of inhabitants per car.
Great Britain	171,607	1917	46,087,000	268.5
Germany	95,000	1914	65,000,000	684.
France	98,400	1916	39,600,000	402.
Italy	35,500	1918	35,587,784	1,002.
Russia	27,900	1916	148,289,000	531.5
Austria-Hungary ..	19,840	1916	52,608,000	2,671.7
Belgium	14,700	1916	7,580,000	515.8
Spain	10,253	1918	20,400,000	1,989.6
Holland	10,800	1917	6,583,226	658.
Sweden	9,900	1916	5,638,500	828.5
Denmark	8,500	1917	2,919,000	343.
Switzerland	6,157	1914	3,765,000	611.
Portugal	3,211	1917	5,433,000	1,692.
Norway	3,967	1918	2,240,000	730.
Bulgaria	3,050	1916	4,330,000	1,419.6
Rumania	2,500	1913	7,248,061	2,899.
Finland	2,000	1917	3,600,000	1,800.
Greece	800	1917	3,912,000	4,890.
Turkey	500	1918		
Monaco	230	1916	22,000	95.6
Servia	200	1914	4,490,000	22,450.
Malta	100	1917	224,000	2,240.
Gibraltar	45	1917	18,500	411.
Cyprus	15	1917	273,857	18,257.
Rhodes Island	14	1917	30,000	2,142.8
Crete	8	1917	365,000	121,666.6

Marines Have A Pet Ford

Major Evans Tells How 'Elizabeth' Defies German Shells

Mrs. Charles A. Childs of the Women's Advisory Committee of the New York War Community gave recently a copy of a letter she received from Major Frank E. Evans of the Marine Corps, who was one of the battalion commanders in the Chateau-Thierry actions. Major Evans was seriously wounded in that battle. Up to the entrance of this country into the war he was in charge of the Marine Recruiting Service in the New York district. In his letter, which is dated June 22, Major Evans wrote in part: "Just now we have been enjoying a brief and temporary respite from our work in the lines, and before we go back I want to tell you some news that I know will make you feel justified in your excellent choice of the 6th Marines, you and Mrs. Pearce and Miss Willard, when you presented the beautiful colors to us. "As a result of the splendid work of the Marine Brigade, notably between June 6 and 10, when our regiment did its share in the capture of Bourresche and its part of the Bois de Belleau, we have learned that the brigade is to be cited by the French Army, and that the regimental colors will have the Croix de Guerre and the palm. It is a wonderful honor, the highest that any regiment has won over here so far, and I know how much you will be pleased and how proud you will be. When it does take place I will send you a photograph, as many as I can, if I have to face a firing squad to get them to you. We also hear that our Colonel, who was wounded in the first half hour of the first fight is to be made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. "As for myself I did not run one thousandth of the risk that most of our officers and men faced day and night, but I had to be where I ought to have been, and all I could do was to help and cheer them on, and there were days and nights when they needed it. They have been simply superb. I heard that they scandalized one of the Paris hospitals, our wounded, when one of the men started to sing our old battle hymn, 'The Halls of Montezuma.' The whole hospital, wounded and gassed men, joined in and almost lifted the roof off. It's their unconquerable spirit, and I know it has heartened the French tremendously, for we were an unknown quantity. "And the Ford which Mrs. Pearce gave us will go down in Marine Corps history at any rate. The Elizabeth Ford, as the regiment knows her, has had a unique career. Not only in Quantico, where I drove her, but in Bordeaux and later up in our training area, she carried everything from sick men to hardtack. Then we had two months in the trenches

near Verdun, and at the end of it it seemed as though she would have a go to the scrap heap. Her top was entirely gone, and we made a mail wagon of her. In some way the men, who have an affection for her that you can hardly comprehend, patched her together, and we brought her down to our first rest billets. A week later we had to go another area forty kilometers north of Paris, and in the long line of motor cars that made the trip the Elizabeth Ford sailed along without mishap, and was the talk of the division. "Then we came up here and she rose to the heights of her service and her record. The night we took Bourresche with twenty-odd men, and news came through that others had filtered in and the town was ours, we shot out a truck load of ammunition over the road was under heavy shell and machine fire. Later in the night we sent the Ford out with rations. "For the next five days she made that trip night and day, and for one period ran almost every hour for thirteen days carrying not only ammunition out to the men, who were less than 200 yards from the boche, but rations and pyrotechnics, and then to the battalion on the left of the road, in those 'evil' Belleau Woods, she carried the same, and how proud you will be. When it does take place I will send you a photograph, as many as I can, if I have to face a firing squad to get them to you. We also hear that our Colonel, who was wounded in the first half hour of the first fight is to be made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. "As for myself I did not run one thousandth of the risk that most of our officers and men faced day and night, but I had to be where I ought to have been, and all I could do was to help and cheer them on, and there were days and nights when they needed it. They have been simply superb. I heard that they scandalized one of the Paris hospitals, our wounded, when one of the men started to sing our old battle hymn, 'The Halls of Montezuma.' The whole hospital, wounded and gassed men, joined in and almost lifted the roof off. It's their unconquerable spirit, and I know it has heartened the French tremendously, for we were an unknown quantity. "And the Ford which Mrs. Pearce gave us will go down in Marine Corps history at any rate. The Elizabeth Ford, as the regiment knows her, has had a unique career. Not only in Quantico, where I drove her, but in Bordeaux and later up in our training area, she carried everything from sick men to hardtack. Then we had two months in the trenches

Motor Queries And Answers

Is there any way of stopping a clutch from slipping? I have a 1914 car with a cone clutch faced in leather, and every time that I make a hill and the car has to pull the clutch starts to slip and I lose all of the momentum. I have tried everything I know, and the other day, while talking to another motorist who has the same model car, he told me that if I would drive some back saw blades under the clutch facing it would very likely stop the slipping. Is this practical? I do not want the clutch relined, as the lining is nearly new.

Ans.—It is practical to drive back saw blades under the clutch facing, but they are not to be relied on. The best thing to do, if the leather is new, is to adjust the clutch springs which hold the cone in the flywheel. Take up on these springs so the clutch sinks farther into the wheel and adjust each one accordingly.

What is the best oil to use in the hot weather? (2) My car uses from two to three quarts of oil in traveling 100 miles. My neighbor's car does not use half the oil that my car does, and his machine is much larger.

Ans.—You do not say how old your car is and how long it has been since the bearing were tightened. This may be the whole trouble. Look at the bearings and see if they are loose; if there is any up and down play in the rods. If so, have them tightened immediately. Look at the crankcase gasket and see that it is tight. The best oil for summer use is heavy oil; light oil for cold weather.

What is the average horse-power of an Art Smith automobile? The type that he used at the Exposition. What was the greatest speed ever attained by one of his cars? Also are there any of them on sale in San Francisco at the present time?

Ans.—About fifteen horse-power is the rating of one of the motors used in the little cars. Sixty or sixty-five miles per hour is its maximum speed. You might communicate with the Harley-Davidson Motorcycle Company of San Francisco, and they will inform you if there are any more of the cars to be had.

Has there ever been a racing car that entered on any American track that did not have a differential? Could a machine without a differential run, and would it make any speed? (2) Who won the last Har-

ness trophy race on Sheephead Bay racetrack?

Ans.—At one time there were several cars racing without differentials. I could not say whether any ever raced in this country, but on the Ostend beach track in Belgium several races were won by a car without a differential. (2) There was some dispute over who won the last race. Some said that Tommy Milton won by a few seconds, but Ralph de Palma was awarded the money. It seems that the timer forgot to chalk De Palma up when he lapped Milton in the race.

To settle a dispute, will you inform me if there was ever a six-cylinder Ford made? If so, in what year? Also was there ever a Willys "S"?—Ans.—Henry Ford built a six-cylinder car in 1908, and Willys made an eight-cylinder car with the cylinders in a line the same year.

Chevrolet Climbs Steep Tucson Peak

E. S. Peters, Tucson, Arizona, automobile dealer, has paraphrased the old saying "Pools step in where angels fear to tread" into "Chevrolets roll up where only burros dare to tread."

Just to demonstrate his "alogan," Peters recently sent a "480" Chevrolet up the side of Tucson peak to where the students of the University of Arizona had planted the large white "A" emblematic of that institution of learning.


No other car had ever made the climb, and wagers were frequent that Peters and the "480" would fall down on the stunt. They didn't, however. The climb is so steep that donkeys were used by the university students in getting material for the "A" up the side of the hill.

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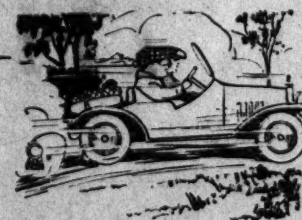


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Helpful Hints To Motorists

Timely Accessory Suggestions

Because of the largely curtailed production of new cars and the spirit of conservatism in expenditure, aroused by war conditions, more motorists will drive their old cars during the coming season than ever before in the history of auto-mobiling. Such owners, while refraining from the considerable outlay required to secure new cars, will as a class, be ready to invest in accessories calculated to bring their cars up to date in point of efficiency, comfort, convenience and appearance. Here are a few reminders as to what the market affords: The heated intake manifold—the one notable improvement of the season—can be obtained, as an accessory, for many models and in some instances the manufacturer's hot-spot design most likely can be adapted to some of his earlier engines. Manifold primers and electrical carburetor heaters will not only come in handy even during the summer, but will be ready for use when cold weather comes. Carburetor manufacturers have been working hard to secure more efficient handling of current grades of gasoline and it is reasonable to hope that one of the latest instruments can profitably be substituted for an earlier one. Automatic jacket water temperature control is another important recent development and thermostatic valves to accomplish it are now produced that are claimed to work well on the cooling systems of most cars. There are lots of serviceable cars, the fuel feed systems of which are unsatisfactory and upon which the installation of a modern gasoline supply system would prove beneficial. Gasoline tank gauges are absent upon many cars and, if installed should prove of considerable convenience. It is a surprising fact that many cars, otherwise well equipped, lack a power tire-pump and the present is a good time to correct this oversight. Jacks have been greatly improved and the old jack, if unsatisfactory, may well be discarded in favor of a more highly perfected one. There are some very convenient tire and rim tools now to be had and, if one's equipment has been lacking in this respect, it should be improved. Tires are now so costly that they must be conserved in every possible manner and, if there is no vulcaniser in one's outfit, it is an appropriate time to add one. At the rate at which cars are being stolen, no one can afford to get along without the protection which can be obtained from the gear lever, steering column and ignition locks that the market affords. A bumper is another safeguard which is worth providing and some form of rear signal or direction indicator is a valuable

safety device, especially for closed cars.

Many electrically equipped cars have been put out equipped with no trouble light and there is hardly any accessory which can be added with a greater gain in convenience. Spotlights are very much in vogue and readily adapted to any modern car. The motorist may well examine his headlights as to whether they conform fully to legal regulations and the best practice in regard to non-glaring qualities and effective road illumination and adopt any improved devices which may have recently been brought out. Nothing alters the appearance of a car and makes it seem like a new one as does a change in the wheels. Not only are there wire wheels of numerous makes, adaptable to almost any car upon the market, but disc wheels—one of the decided novelties of the season—are offered by several concerns. The adoption of wire or disc wheels and a radical change in the painting in conjunction with such alterations as the manner of carrying spare tires, a modification of the lighting equipment, the addition of a bumper and the like disguise an old car in a remarkable manner. Such "camouflage" in connection with the fitting of seat covers of some appropriate material, a change in the floor rugs and running board covering and a re-covering of the top with some material of different shade, if the old happens to be worn out, gives an old car an appearance of novelty which is very gratifying.

Removing Pistons To Fit New Rings
W. S. S. asks: Can the pistons of my C25 Buick engine be withdrawn through the crank-case openings, for the purpose of fitting them with new rings, thus avoiding the labor of removing the cylinders?

Answer: A representative of this company states that they cannot be so removed, but that the pistons of Buick engines having large stroke-bore ratios, that is, the long stroke motors can be. So far as we can see, you will have to remove the cylinder block.

Charging Battery From Lighting Circuit

C. J. M. writes: I have 110-volt direct current lighting current in my shop. Can I recharge my auto battery from this, and what apparatus do I require?

Answer: Make a "lamp bank" by mounting six lamp receptacles on a board, using a 32 candle power, carbon filament lamp in each. This will give you a 6 ampere charging current. Connect a wire from your source of 110-volt current, through one side of a switch and through one connection of each of the receptacles. Run another wire through the other connection of each of the receptacles and to one connection of

the battery and a third wire from the other side of the supply switch to the other battery connection. To make sure that you have the battery connected right for charging, disconnect the wires from it and, with the current on, place their ends in slightly salted water, in a tumbler. The wire which gives off the more gas bubbles should be connected to the negative (—) post of the battery and the other one to the positive (+) post. If you require a higher charging current you can use more lamps in your bank.

Spark Production From Ford Magneto

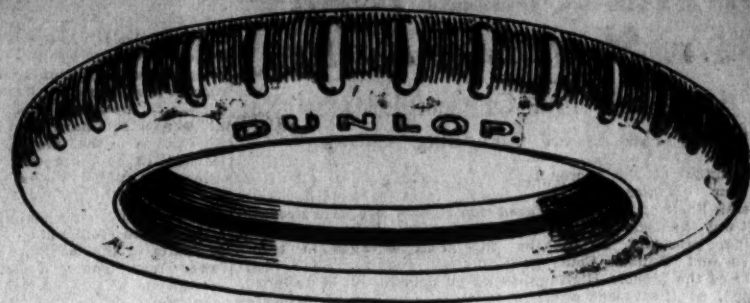
G. M. B. writes: I understand that the Ford magneto gives an alternating current. How is it that the ignition system of this car can operate on alternating current, while a direct current, from a storage battery, is used on most other cars?

Answer: The vibrator coils used, operate independently of the direction of the current through their windings. There are, of course, sixteen very minute instants of time, during each revolution of the magneto, when it produces no current and any break at the coil-vibrator, which exactly corresponds to one of these instants, results in no spark. The just preceding or next following break of the vibrator would, however, occur when current was passing and would probably result in a spark. The irregularities in timing caused by the above described slight uncertainty of spark production are too slight to be serious in practice.

Changing Gear-Ratio To Increase Speed

C. J. A. writes: Last fall, I bought one of the small models of the — make and have had good service from it. It is a magnificent hill climber far better than several larger cars, in which I have ridden, but it has disappointed me in one respect. When I try to get more than 45 miles an hour out of it, the engine buzzes and vibrates almost unbearably. Can anything be changed so as to give me a little more speed?

Answer: Most users demand that all ordinary hills shall readily be taken on high gear, but the demand of the users of small cars for speeds in excess of 40 miles per hour is not as great as it was at one time, owing to the more general expense of very fast running. For this reason, manufacturers have gradually reduced the gear ratios of their cars, making the engines turn over much faster in proportion to car speed than formerly. This affords great available power for hill climbing, but reduces the maximum road speed obtainable without overspeeding the engine to the vibration point. If you are willing to sacrifice a little hill climbing ability in order to secure the very doubtful advantage of a still higher maximum speed than your car is now capable of, you can do so by raising the gear ratio. This is done by changing the bevel gear in the rear end for one of fewer teeth and the bevel pinion for one to match it. We presume that the maker of your car can furnish you with a pair of such gears.



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Motor Truck Sounds Knell Of The Short Line Railway

Goodrich Head Sees End Of Short-Distance Rail
Traffic As Motor Freighting Grows

"The introduction of the motor truck into our commercial life sounds the death knell of the short-line railroad," was the declaration of F. A. Seiberling, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, and also of the Lincoln Highway Association, at the recent annual meeting of the chamber of commerce of the United States, at Chicago.

"Perhaps never again, except where heavy tonnage is to be handled, will shortline railroads be built in this country. Due to its proven economic value, the motor truck is moving irresistibly forward, and now will be forced by the pressure of war necessity to do in a year or two what economic efficiency would have led it to do sooner or later—dominate completely the short-haul field.

"We must substitute in our short-haul traffic the motor truck for the freight car; the permanent, continuous, paved highway for the steel-railed and rock ballasted roadbed; and the loading and receiving platform of the individual shipper, for the railroad yards and freight terminals needlessly congested with freight which could be hauled on motor trucks. The motor truck carries its own terminal facilities, being able to carry a product from its point of origin to its point of utilization.

"Disregarding entirely the saving in cost of short-haul transportation, it must be done to relieve the railroads. It would have to be done at the cost were the same or greater than rail delivery. But the fact that it is cheaper, quicker and more efficient than the short-haul railroad, assures the permanent and continuous development of motor truck transportation, even after the war emergency which gave it birth has passed.

"Within a range of fifty to one hundred miles the motor truck is easily today on better than even

terms with the railroads. All that is needed is the building of hard-surfaced highways of adequate strength, capable of carrying the new burden that this great advance in transportation will require. Such highways we must have. It is no longer a question of whether we should or should not build them with money, labor and equipment, which, it was at first thought, could be better devoted during the war to other purposes. It is now only a question as to where and how these new arteries of traffic should be constructed.

"We have today 400,000 motor trucks in service in this country. Those competent to judge, estimate that within five years after the war shall end, this number will exceed 4,000,000, and that nothing can stop this great economic movement except the failure (which would be a national calamity) to build hard-surfaced roads of adequate strength, to carry the greater tonnage at the higher speed that will be required.

"We need and should have at once created and empowered by proper legislation, a strong, independent federal highway department, adequately supplied with money and broad discretionary power over its expenditure, so organized that it could make a thorough survey of motor truck transportation requirements, and to dictate to state, county and township units, upon what roads their money should be expended. Small censure, however, can be laid on these road-constructing units for our lack of connecting highways, for no machinery has been provided to enable them to co-operate with each other efficiently.

"There are thousands of interned enemy aliens and federal prisoners now idly wasting their time as wards of the government or devoting it to pastimes or ineffectual labor, selected by their individual preference, who might in this crisis be assisting in speeding up American transportation and war-time efficiency.

filler beads should be fitted in the rim clinches.

An analysis of the reports of motor accidents contains helpful suggestions for the motorist. Though serious accidents have been reduced, thanks to the safety first campaign, minor accidents have been increased. This indicates that motorists having learned to be more careful in big things can and should be more careful in small things.

A very small proportion of accidents arise from road obstructions or faults in the paving, and even fewer from some defect in the mechanism of the car. By far the largest proportion occur in congested city streets, at crossings and intersections, and are the result of carelessness or error in judgment on the part of the pedestrian or the driver, or both. Pedestrians have a bad habit of crossing the street when right of way has been given to vehicular traffic. This is the cause of an extremely large number of accidents. Carelessness of this particular sort places an unfair burden on the automobilist, but while he is making a special effort on behalf of the fellow who will "jay-walk" let him remember that, of 7,861 recorded accidents, 210 occurred in safety zones, car stops, on sidewalks and in front of school houses. Careful driving at all times and extra care in congestion is the normal obligation of every motorist.

Wet and icy rails are particularly slippery and care should be taken in driving on or crossing them at a slight angle. Quick twisting of the front wheels may start a skid that will result in serious accident.

Heavy road oils or tar, which are sometimes splashed on to a car which has been driven over a freshly oiled road, cannot be removed by ordinary washing with water. By saturating a cloth with kerosene or stale butter and rubbing each spot of oil, the deposit will be loosened. After allowing it to soak in for a few minutes it may be rubbed off.

One of the nastiest blemishes on the bodywork of the car is tar, which is frequently splashed on the polished surface from the road. A good solvent for tar is better, which should be spread over the spots and allowed to stand for some minutes before being carefully wiped off, when it will bring the tar with it. Kerosene also may be used locally, but with care, since it may attack the finish.

About the best material to use in the stuffing box of a gasoline pump is hemp string and soap. Gasoline will dissolve practically any kind of oil used as a lubricator, but it has no effect on soap, so that soap may be used in place of grease as a lubricant or in place of lead in making screw joints tight.

In the cap on the filler hole in a gravity feed tank you will usually find a small hole. This is to allow air to enter at the top so that the

gasoline can flow into the carburetor from the bottom. If gasoline fails to reach the carburetor, though there is plenty in the tank, make sure that this air vent is open before trying to locate a stoppage in the line.

Many a tractor has been hauled out of a sink hole when the wheels have been in the mud to the axle by the aid of a rope. Jacking up the machine so that the rope can be wound a few times around one of the drive wheels, with the other end secured to a solid post or a tree, it will be surprising what wonders can be accomplished. If one wheel tends to slip, the differential should be locked.

If the magneto is taken down for any purpose the permanent magnet should never be left without an ample piece of iron or soft steel across its poles to maintain its strength.

W.S.S.

REMOVING SPROCKETS

When attempting to remove sprockets or gears from the shafts to which they are attached by means of taper or plain fits and keys, care must be exercised not to use the hammer too freely, for fear of either fracturing the gear or springing it out of line. A so-called pulley-puller or special jack may be improvised without difficulty under almost any circumstances, and by its use the part may be removed straight without imposing any undue strain upon it.

MANY MOTOR TO FARMS ON SHOPPING TOURS

City Dwellers Find Satisfaction
In Fresher Fruits And
Vegetables; Helps War

Washington, July 26.—Advice which reaches the Department of Agriculture show that the automobilists of the country have found a new way to hit the high cost of living a blow in the solar plexus.

Automobile owners throughout the United States are preparing for a busy season shopping among farmers for produce. In this way they will make their passenger cars pay a handsome dividend in money saved on farm produce and will benefit in procuring vegetables and fruits perfectly fresh.

During the last few years this form of shopping has been growing in favor, but now that the high cost of living has become so intense as to amount almost to a tragedy in some instances, the motorists are looking toward the country with longing eyes and are figuring on wonderful results from their motor-ing in furnishing them opportunities to pick up farm produce at a bargain.

The farmers have found the business which has come to the farms very profitable, and as is the custom with other merchants who have the habit in the city markets, they are increasing prices due to demand. Motorists will find prices are much higher along the main traveled routes

and will be wise if they avoid all such places and seek in the back roads and on routes not so well traveled the opportunities presented to buy what they desire.

In this way much better prices will be obtained and the produce will be much fresher, as the farmers along the main lines of travel gather a stock in advance and provide fruits and vegetables little fresher than it is possible to procure at the stores, as supplies are rushed

to the merchants of the city as soon as gathered.

Among the farmers not ordinarily reach by this class of trade the produce will be gathered on order and will be absolutely fresh in consequence. The Department of Agriculture is of the opinion that the amount of money which may be saved through this method is so considerable that war expenses can easily be saved where the family of the motorist is large.

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Things To Bear In Mind

You know that overloading the car is likely to be costly in ruined tires and strained parts. But there are times when it is difficult to avoid the extra chap who climbs on the running board. Under such circumstances drive slowly and carefully, avoiding bumps and the danger of damage is lessened.

It is not enough to get tires of the right size for your car. To insure

good service you must get those of the right type for your rims. Sometimes a motorist, through carelessness or the anxiety to use a "bargain," uses straight side tires on clincher rims. The side walls are almost sure to be chafed and gouged by the rim clinches and the tire ruined. If it is necessary to use a straight side tire on a clincher rim,

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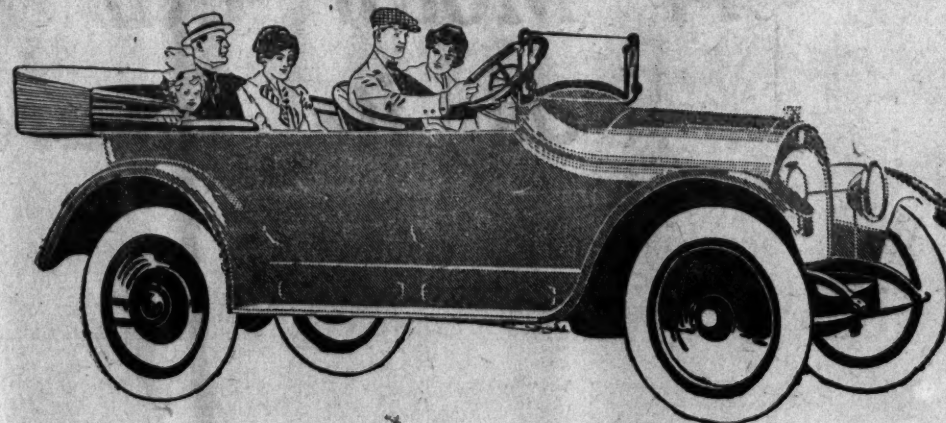
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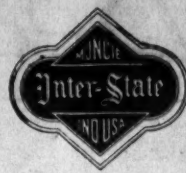
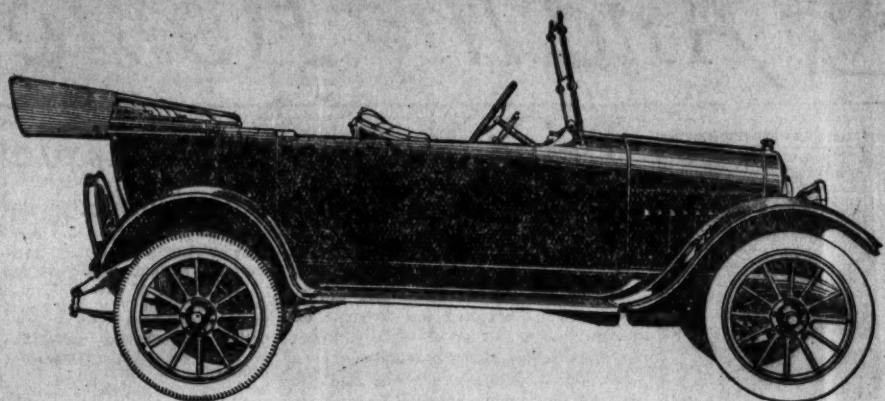
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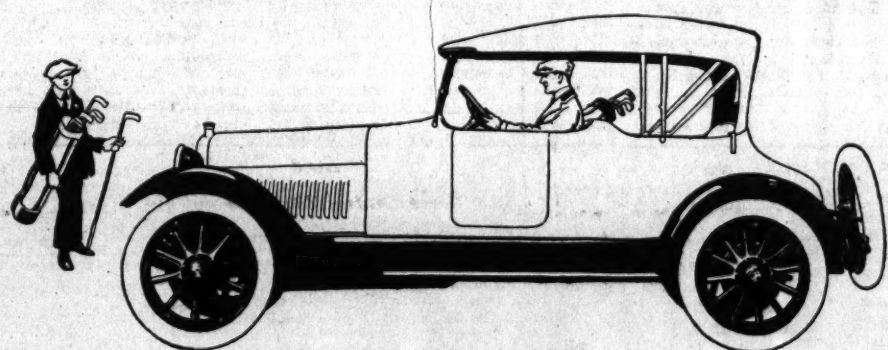


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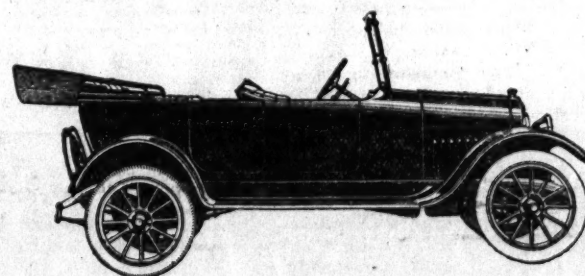


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Health, Beauty And The Home

How to Can Fruits

By Mrs. Christine Frederick

The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency

THE same principles which apply to canning vegetables hold true for canning fruits. The fruit must be fresh, not overripe, clean, and handled as quickly and as sanitariously as possible. Spores or bacteria thrive as much in fruits as in vegetables, and successful canning means the killing of these bacteria.

Under the old-fashioned way of canning, the fruits were cooked in the open kettle and sealed, hot, without sterilizing. This method may be best for some of the small berries, but even so, the "cold-pack" method of canning is equally good.

The chief difference between the canning of vegetables and fruits is, that while the former require brine to fill up the jar, the latter are packed and canned in a syrup. Syrup adds to the flavor of the product, as well as enhance its appearance and keeping qualities. Syrups are graded according to the thickness or consistency of the syrup as modified by the amount of sugar with which it is made. In the laboratories the density of syrups is regulated by an instrument called a saccharometer; but the following table in plain housewives' English will be found more practicable:

14 oz. sugar to 1 gal. water...Syrup No. 1
1 lb. 14 oz. to 1 gal. water...Syrup No. 2
3 lbs. 9 oz. to 1 gal. water...Syrup No. 3
5 lbs. 8 oz. to 1 gal. water...Syrup No. 4
8 lbs. 13 oz. to 1 gal. water...Syrup No. 5

Sour fruits, such as plums and cherries, naturally require a heavier and sweeter syrup than sweet cherries, peaches or berries. To make these syrups, boil water and sugar together until the sugar is dissolved; if boiled longer, the proportion will be changed. Strain the syrup through a fine wire strainer fitted with clean gauze, as cloudy syrup greatly impairs the appearance of fruit in the jars.

If possible, berries should be handled on flat trays, to prevent them mashing. If picked in the home garden or orchard, it is best to gather them early in the day, before the sun has had a chance to soften them, or over-ripen. If picked carefully, they will not need to be washed, which also softens them, and gives them more chance to become matted in canning.

Fill sterilized jars most carefully. Have ready a kettle of syrup of the preferred density, as No. 4 syrup for pears, and No. 3 for sweet cherries. Pour boiling syrup over packed fruit up to top, fit on rubber, and put in waterbath until the required time.

This method may be followed for all soft berries like currants, blackberries, loganberries, raspberries, cherries, etc.

Gooseberries are so acid that they may be packed in sterilized jars, filled with cold water, drained, filled with fresh water, then sealed at once without sterilizing, or "processing," as it is called.

Another value of the "blanching" process described in a former article is to give a transparent appearance to many fruits. Plums, particularly, look more attractive if treated to a blanch of fifteen seconds in rapidly boiling water than to the "cold dip." Pack carefully, pour over syrup No. 3 (or No. 4 if plums are of green gage or acid variety), cap and process fifteen minutes to each quart.

Pears, also, should be blanched after they are carefully peeled. About 15 seconds is long enough. Cold dip, and process 25 minutes to each quart. The grade of syrup depends on the kind of pear.

A novelty which is more practical than it appears is a glass knife for paring fruits. This knife is made of heavy ground glass, with a shapely handle which fits snugly into the hand. The blade is finely ground glass, which cuts and pares to an amazing fineness, without staining the fingers, or giving that unpleasant "acid taste" which results from the use of the steel paring knife.

One of the easiest and most wholesome of fruits to can is the peach. Canned peaches are a mainstay in the housewife's larder; they may be used as sauce, and combined also in unnumbered desserts.

Only the most sound peaches should be used for canning, for if they are soft or mushy, they will fall apart, and spoil the jar. Paring is made easy by lowering into boiling water for about 1 minute, then removing, and plunging at once into cold water, which will slip off the skins.

Or the skin may be pared with the glass knife, and the pared fruit kept covered until needed. Either halves, or slices, may be used. A cracked pit in each jar gives flavor. Pack carefully, laying the pit side down, and overlapping the slices one on top of the other, to give the most space. Use either syrup No. 3 or No. 4.

Every one who does much fruit canning at once realizes the possibilities of the "by-product"—the skin, the flavored water, the soft portions unsuitable for perfect jars. All fruit drinks are most wholesome, and a supply of canned juices will greatly assist the winter table with pudding, sauces, relative desserts, sherbets, and refreshing beverages.



"Long, tapering fingers with pink, shiny nails should be the ideal of the woman who would look her best."

Photograph Posed by MISS GRACE DARLING at CAMPBELL STUDIO.

All fruit juices have more flavor if processed below the boiling point. Take the second grade berries or fruits left over, crush, add water to cover and slowly heat. Strain through double cheesecloth or fruit press or wire colander. Allow to stand in cool place several hours. Then pour off juice, allowing dregs to remain.

Add about one cup of sugar to one gallon of juice. Pour the juice into sterilized bottles, cork lightly with sterilized stoppers and set bottles in water bath. Process slowly for about thirty minutes. Remove and force the stoppers in tightly. When bottles are cool, dip top of bottle into melted paraffin.

Juices of different fruits may be mixed, as cherries and raspberries, grape and raspberry, peach and pear, etc. The first blanching water in which a great deal of fruit has been blanched may be strained and bottled as a "second-grade" juice.

While native fruits should take preference, there are still seasons when the pineapple is offered in the markets for a low price, and a few cans of this make an addition to the pantry. One dozen pines will make about fifteen jars of fruit. The paring is somewhat difficult, but the best plan is to pare off the whole surface with a very sharp knife, holding the pine by its brush end as a purchase. Then the "eyes" can easily be pulled out with a pineapple "snip" or scissors-like device. Now cut the pine in thick rings and remove core with apple corer. Or cut in half and quarter, lengthwise; cut out core and slice into thin quarters. The fruit should then be blanched for four to five minutes, then cold dipped and packed snugly into jars. Either a No. 2 or No. 3 syrup is excellent, poured over hot, and the jars processed for about one hour in the water bath outfit.

Apples are best canned as sauce, although some varieties may be cored and sliced into quarters for use for salads. Figs are plentiful in the Southern States and are most easily canned in a light syrup. In this form they are more wholesome than when put up with a "preserved" syrup or when dried. They should be canned when fully ripe, filled with hot syrup and processed about thirty minutes. The time required for processing in glass is twelve minutes per quart for apples and berries, fifteen minutes for currants, fifteen or twenty minutes for plums, twenty-five minutes for cherries, pears and gooseberries, and thirty minutes for figs.

Use syrup No. 1, for apples; syrup No. 3 for berries, sweet cherries, currants and figs; No. 4 for sour cherries and plums; No. 2, 3 or 4 for gooseberries or peaches.

Being Your Own Manicure

By Leonard Keene Hirshberg

A. B., M. A., M. D. (Johns Hopkins)

THE redness and roughness of the skin of the hands can be removed by the aid of creams and can be prevented by avoiding too frequent exposure to dirt, too hot or too cold water, or any sudden changes in temperature. A fine skin, however, is only one factor in making the hand a beautiful part of the human mechanism.

Long, tapering fingers with pink, shiny nails should be the ideal of the woman who would look her best. In order to secure length of the nails, avoid biting them. Biting them not only prevents their growth, but it is apt to cause permanent injury of the muscles in that neighborhood, and deformity of the fingers. Not only must biting be avoided, but cutting with scissors should not be practiced. Filing makes the nails hard and flexible. They can stand greater resistance, when filed, with less possibility of breaking.

When filing the nails do not make them too pointed at their center extremities, for this is neither pretty nor practical. File down at the sides and leave the center in the shape of a half moon. Be careful with your file when you operate at the sides for you are apt to press too hard and make an incision.

A cut near the nail is very painful, and rather dangerous if a particle of infected matter approaches it. It easily becomes inflamed, pus forms, and is apt to work its way beneath the nail, and is sufficient precaution is their not exercised the infection may lead to loss of the nail, and in some instances even to loss of the finger joint. File the sides of the nails lightly, therefore, and if the end of the cuticle protrudes, do not pull it off, or file it off, for it is too close to the flesh, but cut it away with a pair of small scissors and do not let their points dig into the flesh.

After you have filed your nails you may chance upon some hangnails. These are tiny bits of loosened skin which sometimes cause irritation when in contact with an object. Do not let your irritation result in biting or tearing off these bits of protruding cuticle after filing.

The piece of hanging skin has its roots in the muscles of the finger and when you tear it away you are apt to injure the vital flesh below. This habit may result in inflamed finger similar in its infection to that caused by your torn-away cuticle. Do not begrudge yourself the minute or two that it will take to secure the scissors and cut the hangnail off. If you are too

busy or feeling too lazy to do this, let the hangnail remain until "you feel like it." The cuticle of the finger is a piece of dead skin, and if it becomes too broad, may be cut away with a pair of special cuticle scissors. Cut carefully. It is best to have soaked the fingers before you commence to file them. Let the water be lukewarm, and have a little soap dissolved in it. This softens the nail and the skin, and makes them easier to file and cut.

Use a piece of raw cotton upon your orange-wood stick when you clean the nail, and when you use the other side of the stick to push down the cuticle. This prevents a too tender feeling, almost soreness, of the flesh beneath.

If you have kept your fingers sufficiently long in the water your cuticle will be soft enough not to break when it is being pushed backward. If it breaks it is just as dangerous as when you pull it off or when you tear away the hangnails. If it bleeds, apply peroxide at once, or iodine if you have it near you, and do not apply the scissors until the wound is healed.

When your filing and cutting are done, get your fingers completely dry, and apply a good nail cream or powder to make the nails pink and shiny.

Use a piece of raw cotton dipped into peroxide for the underneath part of the white of the nails, and this will bleach out whatever dirt remains.

A set of nails too pink or too highly polished is unbecomingly vulgar. The nails should only suggest polish, and be a pale pink. They should suggest delicacy of taste in every way, for too much pink or too much gloss shows exaggeration, and this is not only unbecoming but offensive.

The toe nails ought to be well kept, if not for beauty, then for health. Do not tear away your toe nails any more than you would your finger nails. Infection may result here, and perhaps more easily than on your finger nails. Cut the nails lengthwise. The reason for cutting them straight is because you are thus apt to get less downward pressure from your shoes, and thus, less discomfort.

Soak your feet, as you did your hands; when you are ready to cut or file the toe nails. You soften the nails and the cuticle, and you can thus work more quickly and efficiently.

Use peroxide, raw cotton, and your orange-wood stick to clean away the crumbling cuticle from the base of the nail. Keep away all sharp utensils, and treat your toe nails with as great a care, though not necessarily so detailed a care, as your finger nails.

Tested Cooking Recipes

Canned Strawberries.

MIX 3 pounds of strawberries, carefully picked over and washed, with 3 pounds of sugar, crushing thoroughly. Have ready jars sterilized in boiling water; fill the jars to overflowing with the berry and sugar mixture; adjust new rubbers and sterilized covers and seal. Store in dark place.

Rice, with Chives.

COOK 1 cup blanched rice in boiling salted water until very tender. Add 4 tablespoonsful butter and 1 teaspoonful finely chopped chives. Mix gently with a fork to avoid breaking the grains.

Conservation Nut Bread.

MIX 2 cups whole wheat flour, 1 cup white flour, 1½ teaspoonfuls soda and 1½ teaspoonfuls salt. Add 1-3 cup molasses and 1½ cups buttermilk, beat well and add ¾ cup chopped nut meats. Bake in greased loaf pan about 45 minutes.

Potato Pancakes.

WASH, pear and grate 4 potatoes. Add 1 teaspoon salt, 1 grated onion, 3 tablespoons sifted flour and a dash of pepper. Add 1 well-beaten egg, mix well and drop by tablespoonsful into hot fat, fry until brown on both sides. These are delicious with apple sauce.

Peas and Celery.

COOK 3 cups raw diced celery in boiling water enough to cover until tender. Drain off liquid and measure out 1 cup. Rub 2 tablespoonsful butter and 2 tablespoonsful flour together; add the celery liquor and cook, stirring constantly until smooth. Season with salt and pepper and add the cooked celery and 2 or 3 cups cooked peas.

Whole Wheat Brownies.

PUT 1 cup sugar in bowl, add ¼ cup melted butter, 1 unbeaten egg and 2 ounces melted chocolate. Beat vigorously and add ½ cup whole wheat flour gradually. Add ½ cup chopped nut meats and ¾ teaspoonful vanilla. Line a square baking sheet with paraffin or waxed paper. Spread mixture evenly in pan and bake in slow oven. As soon as taken from oven turn from pan, remove paper and cut in strips.

Chicken Salad.

PREPARE a French dressing, using 2 parts oil to 1 part vinegar or lemon juice. In this dressing, marinate 3 cups of cold cooked chicken, cut into small cubes. Do not chop the chicken, as that produces a mushy sort of texture for the salad. Add 3 cups of celery, thoroughly washed and cut into very small pieces. The celery should be chilled and dried very thoroughly before combining with other ingredients. Moisten as desired with cream or oil dressing. Place on a salad dish, garnish with lettuce leaves and hard cooked eggs. Crisp celery tips are a most attractive garnish for this salad.

Pear Ginger.

WASH, peel, core and slice pears. Allow 3 pounds of sugar, ½ cup of water and the juice of 2 lemons to 4 pounds of pears. Add shredded lemon skins and one ounce shredded ginger root. Simmer gently until thick.

Tomato Jam.

FOR each quart of peeled and sliced ripe tomatoes allow ½ cup of mild vinegar, 1-3 cup of brown sugar, 1 teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon mixed spices. Cook slowly, stirring frequently, until very thick.

"War-Time" Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast. Fruit, Cereal, Scrambled Eggs, Coffee. Luncheon. Tomato Soup, Corn Bread, Sticks, Fruit Salad, Dinner. Left-Over Meat, Salad, Boiled Dressing, Radish Rotes, Blackberry Dumplings, Sterling Sauce.	Breakfast. Cereal with Berries, Victory Coffee. Luncheon. Coffee. Dinner. Baked Cheese and Rice Croquettes, Apple Jelly, Communal Wafers, Dinner. Boiled Eggs with Pimientos and Potatoes, Boiled Asparagus, Iced Tea.	Breakfast. Cherries, Hominy, Rye Rolls, Coffee. Luncheon. Stuffed Tomato Salad, Iced Tea, Communal Dinner. Baked Rice and Meat Loaf, Baked Potatoes, Boiled Cabbage, Peach Tapioca, Mock Cream.	Breakfast. Cantaloupe, Broiled Mackerel, Baked Potatoes, Tea, Coffee. Luncheon. Scalloped Corn, Tomato Salad, Rice Muffins, Dinner. Vegetable Dinner, Baked Potatoes, Pineapple and Cream Cheese Salad, Barley and Potato Scones.	Breakfast. Stewed Rhubarb, Oatmeal, Tea, Coffee. Luncheon. Potato Salad, Half-and-Half Biscuits, Peach Dumplings, Dinner. Planked Fish with Border of Mashed Potato, Cherry-Lemon Ice Oatmeal, Macaroons.	Breakfast. Stewed Rice, Tea, Coffee. Luncheon. Corn Chowder with Milk, Oatmeal Biscuits, Iced Tea, Dinner. Broth with Rice or Tapioca, New Potatoes, Loganberry Jelly, Custard Sauce, Sponge Cake.	Breakfast. Cherries, Scrambled Eggs, Tea, Coffee. Luncheon. Roast Chicken, Rice, Brown Gravy, Lettuce and Tomato Salad, Peach Ice Cream. Dinner. Cottage Cheese Salad, Currant Jelly, Iced Tea.

Why You Should Cultivate Your Individuality

YOUR individuality is yourself. It is within everybody. It shows itself in the little things as well as in the big things of life. In fact, when you stop to think of it, your individuality is what gives the life and color to your surroundings.

It is what makes the difference in expression between a dead-looking, closed-up, unattended house and one where the inmates give the place that cheerful "inhabited" look that always comes from human occupancy.

No two people do things exactly alike, because no two people ever have the same individuality. For instance, a most delicious drink can be made from two teaspoonfuls of tea and some boiling water by one woman, while another woman can take the same ingredients and produce an unattractive, wishy-washy concoction that is worse than medicine to swallow.

However, this second woman may do other things much better than the woman who can make good tea. Nevertheless, her failure in making tea properly, declares Hallie Eustace Miles, writing about "The Ideal Home," is, after all, an expression of herself, a true revelation of her personality.

And although the same recipe may be worked out quite satisfactorily by different people, there will be a different taste, or, in other words, a different personality, character and individuality in the dishes. "If almost

individuality of the person had become one of the ingredients, and had appeared as part of the flavor and style."

No matter how common or small a thing may be, a woman or a man with a clear and definite personality is bound to express that individuality through every single detail of life. For example, the housewife knows

that a good servant shows her individuality by the way she washes the dishes or makes the beds. If she makes the beds as they should be, then we know we have judged her rightly as a good, straight character. She has no half measures. She leaves nothing "untucked up." She does not lay the clothes on the bed in such a way that when you go

to bed longing for sleep and rest either you have to remake the bed entirely or else you have that uncomfortable sensation of waking in the middle of the night to find half the bed clothes on the floor and the top sheet slipped down almost to the foot of the bed.

Or, suppose a room is tastefully arranged, with lovely rugs of Oriental designs, expensive furniture and fine pictures on the walls. When you walk into the room, which is used constantly, and see faded, half-dead flowers in unchanged, stagnant water, "with the vases stained and soiled, wouldn't that tell you a whole lot about that woman's individuality?"

To say the least, you would be inclined to think that it meant a certain amount of carelessness and disregard for details. Such a woman needs to cultivate her individuality, because one's personality or individuality should, of course, express as far as possible the deepest and best of one's innermost self.

To be sure, faults will creep in. We all have them to a greater or lesser degree. Not one of us can be perfect, no matter how hard we try. That is the mark of our humanity. But the expression of our individuality, as a whole, should be so cultivated that it represents the best—not the worst side of our character.

Of all places the home is the best place to develop it. Our home-life makes us what we are. What we have become in that atmosphere and environment will color our entire life elsewhere. Of course, there are men and women, too, who can hide many serious faults of character behind work that is faultlessly done. But these are the exceptions and not the rule. Our work is usually a faithful reflection of our individuality.

Estimating the Fuel Value of Different Foods

THE term calorie no longer wears the aspect of a stranger. It is a convenient measure of the actual fuel value of our food. Its use was first discovered and utilized in the laboratory of the scientist. Later, the housekeeper came to appreciate more fully its significance in relation to the food that must be prepared for her household.

Roughly speaking, a calorie represents the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a pound of water four degrees Fahrenheit.

To maintain the most perfect bodily health, it is well to remember that the body must have certain definite proportions of each of three classes of foodstuffs:

1. Proteins, which are necessary for the development and growth of

the bones and muscular tissues. Individual requirements, of course, vary considerably, but the average need for this kind of food can be met with 160 to 250 calories daily.

2. Carbohydrates, which embrace all sugars and starchy nutrients. Of this class the body requires for its daily use from 1,000 to 1,500 calories.

3. Fats, which are the prime producers of heat and energy, should be consumed at the rate of from 500 to 900 calories every day.

A most convenient little table for handy reference, and one that reduces the problem to one of ounces is this:

1 ounce of protein substance is equivalent to 116 calories.
1 ounce of carbohydrates is equivalent to 116 calories.
1 ounce of fats is equivalent to 256 calories.

The above table shows at a glance the right proportion of any food material, and also indicates the relatively high fuel value of fats. For this reason fats of any kind should be sparingly used during the Summer months.

Efficiency in the preparation of food for the family means that the housewife must use brains. She must regard the kitchen as nothing more or less than a chemical laboratory. It is her business to convert the food into a proper condition for digestion and nutrition.

To do this rightly she must endeavor to maintain a proper balance in the daily menu. Variety is the spice of life in food as in everything else. Once the much abused calorie is rightly understood, its faithful use will go far to prevent waste and to avoid haphazard methods in the kitchen.

MY nails are extremely brittle and are constantly breaking off. How can this be cured?—D. S. V.

The fragility and brittleness of your nails is due to a lack of lime

in your system. I should advise you to have medical treatment for this. Meanwhile, their condition will be improved by a daily application of the following:

Almond oil..... ¼ ounce
Powdered resin..... 15 grams
Powdered alum..... 15 grams
Table salt..... 15 grams
White wax..... 30 grams

MY face has been terribly burned by wearing the Red Cross cap and veil while helping in the recent "drive." Will you tell me how to whiten my skin again?—VOLUNTEER

The best way to overcome that brown acquired from the too arduous attentions of the sun, while you went about all day with your face unprotected from its glare, is to wear a face mask at night coated with this honey paste:

Ground barley..... 3 ounces
Honey..... 1 ounce
White of an egg

In the morning this lotion should be washed off with tepid rose water.

HOW can a large water blister on my hand be removed without leaving a raw sore or a scar?—C. E.

The best way to heal such a blister is not to break it, as so many do. The water should be let out by running through it gently a sterilized needle threaded with a bit of white wool thread. Do not pull the thread all the way through, but leave a tiny piece of it in the blister, cutting off the ends that protrude from the edges of the raised skin. This will serve a two-fold purpose. It will absorb the water and allow it to escape, while at the same time it prevents the entrance of any grime or dirt. As soon as the skin is perfectly formed underneath the old skin will peel off naturally.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1918

KUMAGAE LOOKS LIKE CHAMPION

Crack Japanese Expected To Win National Tennis Title In United States

FEW WHO CAN STOP HIM

R. Lindley Murray Believed To Be Only One With Chance Against Him

By C. P. Sawyer

Kumagae is coming for the national championships and will take a lot of beating if he has taken to heart the lessons he learned on his last visit two years ago. Then he was a base-line player par excellence, but was weak in mid-court and at the net, and still weaker overhead, and was betide the player, of any rank, who measured strokes with him from the base-line. He saw his weakness, beyond a doubt, and by the end of the season there was a pronounced improvement in the weaker side of his game.

If he has not been practicing a whole lot during the year in Japan, and in the modern American game, I miss my guess. It will be mighty interesting to watch his first contest in this country, and if he tries the net game, the United States National Lawn Tennis Association might as well hand over the cup before the tournament at the West Side Club, for there is no one who can stop him, with the exception, possibly, of R. Lindley Murray, the only one of the other nine ranking players not in the service, and the only one now able to play for the title. Murray would be in the service, too, if he could get there, but he is a chemical engineer and he is needed more in the work he is doing. He has time enough for tennis, and it is to be hoped that he will respond to the call to meet the man from the Orient, whose chances were never brighter to win the American championship and probably never will be as good again—and none knows it better than he.

Just the same I cannot bring myself to believe that the appearance of Kumagae in the national championships this year is a good sporting proposition. When the great European war broke out the Australasians had won the Davis cup, and it was the turn of the United States to challenge again. Had we done so our chances of victory would have been about 100 percent. We were not then engaged in the conflict, and our players could have beaten with ease any team England or her Colonies or France could have sent against us, but it was decided, in true sportsmanship, to make no effort to regain the trophy until after other nations had recovered from the war, and it will be many a day before international championship matches are played.

After we entered the war the National Association decided that it would be unfair to the few ranking men in the service to hold championship tournaments, and they were abandoned. With this year's contest at hand, and all of the ranking players in the service, the association decided to revive the championships, which was an excellent thing, as has been shown by the fine contests among the players who would have stood no chance of victory with the ranking players in the field.

But now appears on the scene an unexpected ranking player in Kumagae, and the fact is largely in the fire. To oppose him are the youngsters, who, good as they are, are only comers. The great Japanese player has come to this country on business, not as he did two years ago to play tennis. He could do nothing of a more sportsmanlike character than to decline to compete for the national title until such time as men of his class are able to meet him.

NAVY AND SHANGHAI TODAY

Shanghai and the Navy are scheduled to provide the entertainment on the Race Course diamond this afternoon, the game to start at 2:30. Wilhoit will be on the mound for the civilians and Maloney is booked to do the pitching for the sailors.

Smiles from the Mixed Court



Suffused in the warm glow which comes from having \$3 in the pocket, Woo Teing-tsang stepped along the Yuenfong Road and smiled benevolently on the world at large. But where capital exists there are always designs afoot for its destruction and Woo's complacency was rudely shattered by a sudden jerk at his clothes. Whirling about he saw first a Police Constable holding a surprised looking individual by the scruff of the neck. Then he observed that one of this individual's hands grasped his gown in a location alarmingly near the \$3. A gaping rent in the garment showed just over the treasure. In the individual's other hand was a sharp and gleaming razor.

The policeman explained politely that his reason for breaking in on Woo's peaceful stroll was that he had seen the party with the cutlery in the act of slitting the unsuspecting capitalist's pocket. Sung Foh-yung, squirming in the muscular grip of the law, did not explain at first time but later in the Mixed Court he was quite voluble in trying to make things clear. It appeared that he was entirely innocent of evil intent and it seemed that he was merely taking the razor out for an airing or something. Anyway he declared that he was just standing there on the street holding the razor in his hand and thinking about nothing in particular when Woo had bumped into him. Naturally Woo's gown, coming in contact with the blade, had got cut. It was not Sung's fault that the cut transpired and it was quite a coincidence that the slit happened to be in the region exactly over Woo's pocket and the \$3. The Court listened to Sung with interest and then told him that he would have to cancel his engagements for a month and, since he would not need to shave, the police would keep his razor.

Anyway, There Was A Bar. According to Woo Ching-ten there had been gambling going on. Thus far his story and that of Wang Ah-san, who stood in the prisoner's box, agreed. Beyond the tales diverged. Woo said that he and Wang and a couple of others were at his, Woo's, place engaged in a quiet little game when the accused struck him for a loan.

"I told him that I was poor and could not help him out," said Wang, "and he then took the bar off the door and hit me over the head with same."

"I did not," rejoined Wang. "I was gambling with my friend Woo and won six cents from him. I asked him to pay and he refused. The request seemed to vex him for he went over and took the bar off the door and struck me with it."

Wang went on to point out that it was obviously Woo who had hit him with the bar and not vice versa, because the bar was Woo's own property. The Court did not appear to be able to follow this line of reasoning and gave Wang four days. He's An Optimist.

Four o'clock a.m. is no hour for a man to be fishing in the opinion of C.P.C. 793 and anyway there are no fish in the alleyway off Hupeh Road where Yang Kyung-sung was loitering about with a long bamboo pole. His suspicions increased when he saw Yang peering interestedly into a window and making nervous motions with the fishing rod. So he took Yang over to the station where he was questioned and finally released, the bamboo being confiscated.

Three-quarters of an hour later the C.P.C. passed the same alleyway and thought he recognized a familiar figure therein. He rubbed his eyes and looked again and sure enough there was Yang, back at the same window and carrying a brand new bamboo. Another trip to the station and Yang was held over for a visit to the Mixed Court. Yang's alibi was that he lived in a far-away district of Frenchtown and had come downtown to go to a theater. When the performance was over it was too late to go home and so he was just lingering about, waiting for daylight. He avoided the subject of bamboo poles studiously and the Court ordered him to sit outside the settlement for one year.



At the Theaters

Pictures and vaudeville make up the card for theater goers today.

At the Victoria a five-part Paramount feature play, "The Right Direction," is being shown with Vivian Martin in the leading role. The program also includes a new Gaumont Graphic and two comedies, "A Lesson in Love" and "A Leap Year Tangle." There is a matinee this afternoon.

"The Ginks" remain the attraction at the Apollo with their musical, comedy and feature acts. A special matinee will be given at 3 p.m.

At the Olympic Theater Broth Hart's great story, "Tennessee's Partner," as transferred to celluloid by the Paramount-Bray studios, is the leading number. It is a five-part picture and is followed by two comedies called "Some Chaps" and "The Stenographers."

The Alaskan pictures, showing typical scenes and wild animal life within the Polar circle, are being screened again by special request at St. George's open-air cinema tonight.

Episodes 13 and 14 of "The Secret Kingdom," popular serial of love and thrills, are on tonight at the Isis Theater. Also two Keystone comedies called "Almost a Knock-out" and "Gambling Rube." The final episodes of "The Secret Kingdom" will be screened for the first time tomorrow evening and the Isis management now announces a new serial of spectacular nature entitled "The Mystery Ship." The first episodes of this 18-part drama are to arrive shortly.

GYMKHANA POSTPONED

The gymkhana for special constables, which was to have been held at 105 Route Ferguson yesterday afternoon, was postponed until next Saturday afternoon.

Tomorrow's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow, weather permitting, beginning at 2:30 p.m.:

1. March—Black Rock.....Losey.
 2. Overture—Mazaniello.....Auber.
 3. Waltz—Babe.....Vessey.
 4. Selection—The Girls of Gottenberg.....Caryl.
 5. Waltz—Oh! Oh! Delphine.....Monckton.
 6. Selection—Manola.....Lecocq.
- A. de Kryser, Conductor-in-Charge.

The Weather

Threats of thunderstorms today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 87.3 and the minimum 72.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 93 and 75.

Tennis Cup Is Offered To Promote Sport Here

To make all athletic clubs in Shanghai better acquainted with one another and to bring Chinese and foreign athletes into closer relationship on the field of sports, an inter-club challenge cup competition in tennis will be held this month under the auspices of the Club Felicitas.

The cup, a handsome and massive trophy, was presented by Mr. T. T. Chow, one of the owners of the famous race pony, Black Diamond. The trophy will be on exhibition at Messrs. Squibb, Bingham and Co., 17 Nanking Road, in a few days.

The regulations for the Inter-Club Challenge Cup Competition are announced as follows:

1.—The competition shall be called "The Inter-Club Challenge Cup Competition" and shall be open to any club, which must have not less than ten members. No club shall send more than three pairs of competitors for this competition.

2.—This competition shall be held annually in September and the cup must be won twice in succession or three times in all, before becoming the property of the winning club.

The name of the winners and the club they have represented will be inscribed on the cup. The winning club shall be entitled to the possession of the cup until one month previous to the next competition for the cup, i.e. the cup shall be returned to the Club Felicitas on or before August 1 of each year. Regarding tennis clubs, which have no definite club houses or satisfactory references, the cup shall be kept at such place agreed upon or appointed by the committee of management. Individual prizes shall be given to the winners every year.

3.—This competition shall be an elimination tournament for doubles only and all rounds are to be decided on the basis of three sets out of five.

4.—There shall be an entrance fee of Max. \$10 for every pair of competitors, the same to be paid at 30 Bubbling Well Road, office of Club Felicitas. Entries will close on September 4 at 6 p.m. and should be sent in with the signature of the secretary of the club. Drawings of opponents will take place at 377 Avenue Joffre, the play grounds of the Club Felicitas, at 5:30 p.m. September 5. Players are invited to attend the drawing.

5.—Club Felicitas lawn tennis courts at 377 Avenue Joffre shall be used as the official courts. Any other lawn courts may be used at the option of competing clubs. Such arrangements must be made two days before the matches take place with the committee of management.

6.—Contestants must finish their rounds within the fixed time set by the committee of management. Failure to appear on the date and time appointed by the referee or the committee of management to play their rounds, will constitute a forfeit.

7.—A player shall be qualified to represent a club if he is a member thereof, provided that he is an amateur. No one shall be allowed to play for more than one club in this competition during the same year.

8.—The committee of management shall select a referee with power to appoint a substitute to be approved. The referee or his duly appointed substitute, from whose decision there shall be no appeal, must be present at all times when play is in progress. He shall have power to appoint umpires and linesmen. He shall decide any point of law which an umpire may profess himself unable to decide, or which may be referred to him on appeal from the decision of an umpire by the players. He shall decide, if he be called upon to decide by the captain of either team, whether or not a match shall be stopped owing to the state of the courts, the state of the weather, darkness, or other hindrance.

10.—The matches will be played under the Far Eastern Olympic tennis rules.

11.—The committee of management shall be composed of the committee of the Club Felicitas.

12.—The above regulations shall be binding upon the clubs concerned and there can be no alterations except such as may be suggested by the committee of management.

Shooting Chatter

Who's To Win The .303 Annual?

There is considerable speculation on the winner-to-be of the 303 Rifle Championship of the S.R.C. to be shot off on September 7, 8 and 9, but the speculation is of a highly tentative sort—no body coming out with any positive tips. This reluctance on the part of the doers is hardly to be won e.e. at, however, when the field is looked over. There are any number of highly possible "possibilities" in the list.

Many of the shooting fraternity fancy W. T. Rose as the coming champion, backing up their opinion by pointing to excellent scores turned in of late. Then there are Dr. Ransom, Collico and Eauer, all of crack shots and doing well recently on the range. C. E. M. Thomson, H. Lane and F. W. Snape are still others touted as contenders. The latter is a new shot but with his new rifle he is shaking the nerves of a number of "job" class marksmen. Snape is shooting in "C" class of the Association at present.

Both Rose and Dr. Ransom are former winners of the annual .303 championship while Collico and Eauer have been placed 2nd and 3rd on several occasions. With the luck breaking right for them either of the last two may step into the high-gun position this year. It will really be seen that the match is not going to be a walk-away for anyone and reliable prognostication will be practically non-existent until the 900 and 1,000 yard ranges have been reached in the shoot.

From the spectators' viewpoint the best time to visit the range will be next Sunday at 5 p.m. when the 24 best shooters will battle to the final stage.

The highest possible score for the competition is 365 points and there is every reason to believe, if the present weather conditions continue, that a total of 315 or thereabouts will take the prize.

By Tad

ENCARNACAO STAR OF S.I.S.C. VICTORY

Tossed Four Goals When Internationals Beat S. R. C. At Water Polo, 6-5

BRODIE GETS MORE HONORS

Wins Championship 100 Yards Race And Barely Loses 220 Event At Gala

Eddie Brodie added another Shanghai championship title to his list last night, the second night of the Shanghai Rowing Club annual Gala, when he won the 100 yards event. He also took seconds in the 220 yards handicap, conceding a length to the high handicap man and being barely beaten by Pearson in a great finish, and in the graceful diving. Brodie divided the honors of the evening with Encarnacao, the International Club star. The latter threw the polo ball 53.5 feet for a Shanghai championship and was the bright light in the polo game between the Rowing Club and the International Swimming Club teams.

Encarnacao tossed four of the six goals scored by his team. The Internationals won the close game 6-5, Encarnacao getting the winning score with less than a minute to play. The game was a worthy finish to the gala. It was one of the best matches seen here for some years.

Comedy Events Staged

Comedy events contributed the features of last night's program. When the judges announced that Brodie had lost the diving event to Brown, M. D. Silas, up to then an interested spectator, set up a howl and demanded that Brodie should be given the first prize. He remonstrated with the judges from where he was sitting and finally went from his seat to where the judges were standing. When the argument appeared to be at its heat, Mr. Silas was tossed into the pool, clothes and all—and then the audience caught on.

The pillow fight was another comedy event. Olsen and McDonald, dressed as young ladies, brought roars from the crowd. The blindfold race, with the winner carrying first prize in the war funds sweepstakes, was the cause of more laughter and the obstacle race went big.

Miss L. Focken won the ladies' race, Ed. Everett carried home the race for boy members, the plunge for distance went to Grant, Yates came home first in the breast-stroke event, Bertie won the blindfold race and a close team race between the Rowing Club and the International Swimming Club was won by the S.R.C. team, Brodie beating Remedios by inches in the last relay.

The Polo Game

MacDonald gave the Rowing Club a jump when he threw two goals from the center of the tank in the first two minutes of play. Mears tossed one from the south corner and MacDonald scored his third long shot of the period. Mears and Encarnacao talked just before the end of the period.

The second half gave Encarnacao a chance to shine. Five times he scored in the period, shooting the goals at opportune times. It was a sea-saw session and with two and a half minutes to play, the teams were deadlocked at four goals. Jones took the ball down the tank, passed to Encarnacao and it was 5-4. Encarnacao scored a second goal with a back hand shot from the side 30 seconds after Encarnacao scored and it was five all with a minute and a quarter to go. Encarnacao shot the deciding goal.

The Line-ups

International Swimming Club: C. E. Ozorio, A. C. Bertie, W. Jones, F. W. Golding, F. A. Remedios, E. F. Mears and C. Encarnacao.

Shanghai Rowing Club: E. G. Barnes, H. N. Olsen, Cooke, I. D. MacDonald, K. A. Mansfield, J. B. Brown and L. Bertie.

Goals—Encarnacao, 4; Mears, 2; MacDonald, 3; Brown, Bertie, Remedios—Fowler.

Summary of Events

The Summary: Obstacle race, two lengths. Won by H. N. Olsen; J. B. Brown, second; L. Bertie, third.

100 yards race for championship of Shanghai. Won by E. A. Brodie; E. F. Mears, second; R. J. Tiffin, third. Time 43 4/5 seconds.

Plunge for distance (handicap). Won by A. J. Grant; J. L. Cowen, second; no third. Distance 53 feet.

One length handicap race for boy members (handicap). Won by Everett; L. Goldman, second; no third. Time 26 seconds.

Throwing the polo ball for championship of Shanghai. Won by C. J. Encarnacao; W. M. S. Brand, second; no third. Distance 53.5 feet.

One length race for ladies. Won by Miss L. Focken; Miss E. Boyd, second; Miss E. Inch, third. Time 30 1/2 seconds.

Team race, Rowing Club vs. International Swimming Club. Won by Rowing Club: A. P. Goldman, Tiffin, J. B. Brown and Brodie. Time 11 seconds.

Blindfold race. Allied war funds sweepstakes. Won by Bertie, ticket

Lawn Bowls

The rink competition by the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club arranged for yesterday afternoon was postponed and in place thereof the following rinks played a friendly competition.

T. Harborne (skip), G. L. Campbell, S. W. Wolfe, J. D. Gaines 26.
D. Mennie (skip), A. D. Bell, W. B. Pitt, W. N. C. Allen 12.

D. Graham (skip), C. M. Bain, P. M. Scott, F. A. Sampson 14.
W. Dutton (skip), J. T. Disselduff, H. F. Lawson, A. Samson 11.
J. McGavin (skip), B. J. Bowerman, D. MacGregor, F. Large 13.

E. Payne (skip), S. Hammond, W. Gater, Dr. Ross 17.
S. L. B. O. v. J. G. C. Today

The following rinks will represent the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club against the Junior Golf Club this afternoon at 3:45 at the S. L. B. C. grounds: George Dunlop (skip), Albert Taylor, E. Payne, J. D. Gaines.

T. Harborne (skip), J. T. Disselduff, D. MacDonald, D. Mennie, R. Simmons (skip), J. C. Macdougall, F. A. Sampson, W. Dutton.

F. L. Marshall (skip), A. D. Bell, E. Hunter, W. N. C. Allen.
Reserve: W. B. Pitt and Alex. Samson.

The Junior Golf Club's team will be selected from:

G. B. Stormes, G. E. Sherman, H. McFarland, W. Kinipple, D. McAlister, P. B. Critchley, J. Maragreen, P. Ephgrave, J. Burnside, G. H. Hall, W. Davies, M. B. Anderson, T. Spring, G. Maragreen, T. E. Anderson, F. George, A. Brail, J. A. Anderson, C. E. Larson, S. Chaver, R. K. Hamilton, F. Downs, J. Anding.

S. R. C. vs. Yangtzepoo

This match will be played on the Recreation Club's ground at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.
Yangtzepoo: A. Taylor (skip), W. T. Bisset, R. Dorrance, J. Grieve, P. H. Robinson (skip), J. Shaw, S. Green, A. S. Allan.
D. Campbell (skip), A. Malcolm, S. Marks, A. Ferrier.

W. Smith (skip), F. Ferrier, T. Mason, C. Richards.
Reserves: W. Crooble, R. C. Aitkenhead, G. McMurdo, A. L. Miller, and A. McGregor.

The S. R. C. team will be selected from the following: R. J. Bowerman, W. S. Campbell, M. David, A. G. Elder, A. Eek, W. S. Fetherstonhaugh, G. W. Gilbert, S. Green, Frank Jones, J. Keefe, E. Lever, H. Landers, G. Manwaring, W. Milner, H. E. Peck, P. W. Reeves, F. S. Ramplin, A. E. Silkestone, A. Spiers, H. S. Smyth, A. R. Scott, H. Vetch and S. M. Wallace.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan: Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tategami M. Sept. 2
For U.S., Canada and Europe: Per T. K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Sept. 3
Per C.M. s.s. China Sept. 7
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Sept. 11

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada: Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Japan Sept. 3

number 734; Brand ticket number 1024, second; Brodie, ticket number 476, third.

Graceful diving. Won by J. E. Brown; E. A. Brodie, second; no third. Time 7 45 sec.

Breast-stroke, two lengths (handicap). Won by S. Yates, 4th; second, P. E. Page, four seconds; second, no third. Time One minute, 2 3/5 sec.

220 yards handicap. Final—won by T. C. G. Pearson; E. A. Brodie, second; no third. Time 7 45 sec.

Pillow fight competition. Won by Olsen. Barnes defeated S. Brown; Olsen defeated Pearson; Olsen defeated MacDonald; Barnes defeated Brown. Olsen defeated Barnes.

Victory Race. First heat: won by Finn; Golding, second; Remedios, third. Time 19 2/5 seconds.

Second heat: won by Jensen; MacGregor, second; Puchs, third. Time 21 1/5 seconds.

Final Handicap. Won by Remedios, two seconds; Finn, scratch, second. Time 21 seconds.

Major Leagues Would Combine 1919 Schedule

Plan Zone Playing To Eliminate Travel Expenses, With East vs. West For Windup

New York, July 22.—The magnates of the two major leagues are considering a combination of the two leagues for the next season. Schedules would be played just the same as ever, except that the Eastern teams would play in the East and Western teams would play in their own territory.

The increased cost of traveling is being felt by the big leagues. The draft, the shipyards, the munition factories and steel plants, to say nothing of entertainments, have been making inroads.

The Proposed Plan

The new plan would mean that for the one year at least there would no longer be an American and a National league. The two leagues would probably be combined and rearranged as follows: Senators, Athletics, Phillies, Dodgers, Yankees, Giants, Braves and Red Sox in the Eastern league, while the Browns, Cardinals, White Sox, Cubs, Tigers, Indians, back of Pirates would comprise the Western league, East vs. West.

A world's series could be played just the same, the East and West clashing. Magnates argue that neither of the leagues would be top-heavy and that as much interest would be aroused as under the present system.

It is planned to keep the two leagues intact and as soon as conditions are again normal restore the old playing schedule.

Benny Kauff Ambitious Rookie

Camp Sherman, Ohio, July 12.—The most ambitious rookie of the 40,000 odd soldiers in this big cantonment is Private Benjamin Kauff of the Twelfth Company, Third Training Battalion, 15th Depot Brigade.

He's the same Benny Kauff he was when in the Federal League and later with the Giants—eager to be doing something to put his organization to the front—Kauff's quarantine period expires shortly and from that time on he will be heard from.

Right now while confined to his quarters when not drilling, getting his inoculations or "shots" as the soldiers call them, or receiving instruction on the business of being a soldier, Benny dreams of the things he wants to do this summer. He dreams all revolves around a ball club he is starting to organize.

A free cigar for every man in the Twelfth Company after each noon and evening meal and complete athletic equipment for his company form the apex of his dream.

"Lots of these boys," Kauff said, "haven't got a lot of stray dollars and will get very little pleasure unless some one gives it to them. I'm going to do it. I already have bookies offered for fifteen games and we'll have a team that can draw the crowds and make enough money to raise a big fund. From this fund we'll give the Twelfth Company boys a touch of real life. Most of them need the little pleasures such a fund can provide for them."

Practically all the good ballplayers in camp have asked Benny for a trial on his club. They all want to play with the great Giant outfielder and when he gets through coaching them he will have a real team.

Benny likes army life and doesn't hesitate to say so. He's as cheerful as a kid with a new ball and bat.

"Why a fellow is as strong as a bull in the army," he said. "You are not in baseball shape, but you certainly are in fine physical trim. I never knew a straw pile would make a comfortable bed, but I sure sleep well on mine."

"And feed—say, you can't beat the chuck we get. I clean up every meal and go back for more. In case of a pinch there's the Y.M.C.A. where a fellow can finish off on pie."

"But there's one thing that gets me. The mornings sure are long. I've been used to sleeping late and now when I think it must be noon I look at my watch and find it's 8 o'clock."

A game at this camp with the Giants is one of Benny's plans. "John Foster will bring the Giants here for expenses I am sure," Benny said. "We'll play on one of

the big drill fields, charge 15 cents admission so every soldier in camp can afford to see the game, and make a pile of money for the fund."

Kauff hopes to stage this game during the Giants' last Western trip. He also expects to get a game in Cincinnati with the Reds.

Although practically every organization in camp is trying to have Benny transferred to it, he will stick right here with the Twelfth Company after his quarantine is up, he says. He likes the boys he is now bunking with and wants to remain with them.

Benny is making such rapid progress with his drilling that he is slated to help show the next contingent of drafted men how to right face, salute, square right and other elementary drill movements.

Since coming here Benny has learned he has small chance of seeing any service overseas. Men with flat feet "in the third degree" are not sent across and Benjamin's dogs are pretty flat, although the doesn't know the degree. It also is probable that the fact that one of his arms is shorter than the other may reduce his chances of seeing service abroad.

However, Benny is ready for anything that comes. He is doing the best job of soldiering he can, hustling all the time and running everything out. Baseball doubters will be able to join with pride to Kauff's record in the service.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
Aug. 14.—Karl E. Humbert, care United States Consul Shanghai, New York.
Aug. 24.—Popple, Astor House, Shanghai San Francisco.
Aug. 28.—Elizil, Shanghai, Cavite.

TOM SHARKEY GOING OVER FOR Y. M. C. A.

One Time Heavyweight Contender Enlists As Athletic Director

New York, July 14.—Tom Sharkey is going to France—and in the uniform of the Y.M.C.A. Yes, we said Y.M.C.A. It may be hard to believe that this one time rather uncouth man-of-war-man, heavy-weight pugilist, champion contender and distant championship contender, and distant keeper should take to Y.M.C.A. work, but it's a fact nevertheless. It's another one of those personal revolutions which may be credited to this war.

Ever since his saloon in Los Angeles proved a financial failure about a year ago Tom had been flying to get into some active branch of the military service. He turned to his old love, the navy, but it would not have him, for Tom will be forty-five next fall—he was born on November 26, 1875. And, by the way, Sharkey saw the light in Ireland—in Dundalk—and he was upholding a part in the big slinding.

When the current drive of the Y.M.C.A. for directors and secretaries for overseas service began Sharkey saw his long sought chance to get over there and decided to seize it. Yesterday he went to Platt Adams at the Y.M.C.A. headquarters on Madison avenue, and started the one time Olympic champion with an application for service—and the sooner the better. Tom Gallagher, a professional athlete figure of some prominence in other days, brought Sharkey to the Y.M.C.A.

Fitted For The Work

After they had talked things over and decided that there was a lot of real hard and serious work for a man like Sharkey behind the battle lines Tom began trying on uniforms. Finally he got one that suited him to a "T" and sat down to "sign on the dotted line." Sharkey's enlistment, with all others, will have to be passed on by the War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A., but there is little question that he will be accepted.

Tom is admirably fitted for certain work among the soldiers. He may not be equipped for the parties and the like, but he is the rough, yet the right sort—clear eye, chest like the bellows at the village smithy, a bit grizzled, yet just as handy as ever with the mitts. And Tom should not have any trouble in living on the Y.M.C.A. allowance.

Sharkey will go over there with the advantage that all the boys will know him at least by reputation. Tom used to be about as good a heavy as there was and he came within an ace of reaching the championship goal, too. There are many who still believe George Siler erred when he declared Jim Jeffries the winner after that memorable battle at Coney Island on November 3, 1899. For twenty-five rounds they fought like wildcats, and when it was over Jeffries had more evidence of having been in a battle than he had got in previous contests or in those which he fought afterward.

McAuliffe Going Too

Sharkey began to decline with his fifteen-round defeat by Gus Ruhlin on June 26, 1900, at Coney Island, and he went down and out in the second round against Bob Fitzsimmons at the island on August 24 of the same year. Sharkey fought his last bout against Jack Monroe in Philadelphia on February 27, 1904. Monroe already has been over there, with the famous Princess Pats; has been gassed, wounded and what not, and now is on recruiting duty here.

Another prominent figure in the boxing world, Jack McAuliffe, who held the title of lightweight champion of America when he retired from the ring, joined the ranks of the Red Triangle workers yesterday. He came into the office of the recruiting committee only a few minutes after Sharkey had left. With McAuliffe and Sharkey in the fold, things are sure to hum pugilistically when these famous old time boxers arrive abroad.

Bobby Walthour Also Going

Still another big sport figure who enlisted in the Y.M.C.A. work yesterday is Bobby Walthour, veteran of veterans among bicycle riders and

winner of many a 331s. Walthour is 34 and just as hale and hearty as ever. Walthour's bones have been fractured in fifty-seven different places, but that should not impair his ability as a sport director or as a hut secretary. Walthour's big advantage over most of the other Y.M.C.A. recruits in his ability to speak French better than Miss B. France herself. Bobby has ridden many a race in Paris, and has spent many a year in France.

Walthour was a starter in the six-day race in Madison Square Garden last fall, but quit after riding only one day. Only a few months before he had suffered a fracture of the skull in the Paris race. While going from the Garden to his home in Newark he slipped on the city pavement and fractured some more bones. It was then that he decided to quit the track for good and went to Atlanta to go into the bicycle and sporting goods business.

Walthour has two brothers in the service—Capt. Tat, at Camp Gordon, and Sam, who is in the aviation service.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Local
101	102	103	0	dep. Peking	arr. Peking	104	105
8.4	8.4	8.4	0	dep. Peking	arr. Peking	8.4	8.4
108	109	110	84	dep. Peking	arr. Peking	108	109
234	235	236	84	dep. Peking	arr. Peking	234	235
237	238	239	84	dep. Peking	arr. Peking	237	238
100	101	102	84	dep. Peking	arr. Peking	100	101
190	191	192	84	dep. Peking	arr. Peking	190	191

Express	Express	Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express
16.	16.			16.
H. S.	H. S.			H. S.
2200	1439	0	dep. Nanking-Perry arr.	1439
700	2139	193	dep. Nanking arr.	1419
			dep. Shanghai-North dep.	758
Yenchow-Tientschow Branch Line		Linchow-Tsochung Branch Line		
930 1305	2130	Yenchow 6 10 1230 2000	530 1110 18 10	Linchow 8 10 1410
1002 1415	2225	Tientschow 4 58 1118 1858	658 1219 19 05	Tsochung 4 7 10 1410

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

100 | — train runs on Thursdays only 230 | — train runs on Fridays only

| 320 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets

B — train has buffet car with regular meat service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Hsuehchowfu or Fukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs

100 — train runs on Thursdays only 230 — train runs on Fridays only

130 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

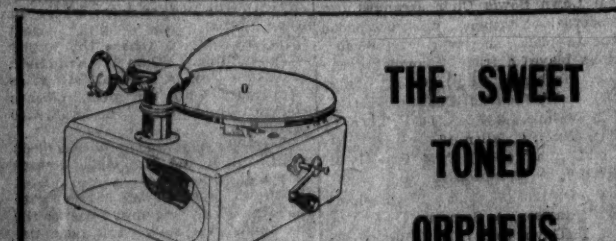
S — train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Tientsin, July 1917.



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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Fast	Fast	Fast	Fast	Fast	Fast	Fast
SHANGHAI	7.05	9.30	9.40	10.35	10.45	11.40	11.50	12.45	12.55
ROOCHOW	7.41	10.06	10.16	11.11	11.21	12.16	12.26	13.21	13.31
WUJIA	7.51	10.26	10.36	11.31	11.41	12.36	12.46	13.41	13.51
CHANGCHOW	8.01	10.36	10.46	11.41	11.51	12.46	12.56	13.51	14.01
TANYANG	8.16	10.51	11.01	12.01	12.11	13.06	13.16	14.11	14.21
CHINKIANG	8.31	11.06	11.16	12.16	12.26	13.21	13.31	14.26	14.36
NANKING	8.46	11.21	11.31	12.31	12.41	13.36	13.46	14.41	14.51

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Fast	Fast	Fast	Fast	Fast	Fast	Fast
Shanghai North	7.05	9.30	9.40	10.35	10.45	11.40	11.50	12.45	12.55
Jieshi	7.41	10.06	10.16	11.11	11.21	12.16	12.26	13.21	13.31
Suzhou	7.51	10.26	10.36	11.31	11.41	12.36	12.46	13.41	13.51
Laghu Junction	8.01	10.36	10.46	11.41	11.51	12.46	12.56	13.51	14.01